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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR HUNTINGDON—EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, January 22.—It is stated that a tripie collision has occurred on the Great Northern Railway, near Huntingdon. The Scotch express collided with a mineral train, and the express from London ran into the *debris* of the first two. A special train conveying doctors has left London for the scene of the collision. The accident was occasioned by a blinding snow storm. Eleven persons were killed by the collisions.

Later—The total number of killed is thirteen. Among the dead is a son of Dion Boucicault.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MOTHER STEWART.

LONDON, January 22.—Mother Stewart, of whisky war renown in Ohio, made her first appearance last night in the hall of the National Temperance League in the Strand. Resolutions of welcome were moved by Mrs. Lucas, John Bright's sister. Mother Stewart thinks it unadvisable to repeat the movement here at second hand; it must be spontaneous.

PHILADELPHIA REGATTA—DUBLIN UNIVERSITY OUT.

LONDON, January 22.—The *Evening Standard* has a telegram from Dublin stating that the students of Dublin University have been compelled to refuse to participate in the international boat race at Philadelphia this year, because an acceptance would clash with the usual Henley regatta arrangements.

SPEECH OF JOHN BRIGHT TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LONDON, January 24.—John Bright and his colleagues in Parliament, Dixon and Muntz, addressed their constituents in Birmingham last night. Mr. Bright, in his speech, passed over the question of the Slave Circular issued by the Admiralty. The matter was not so easy as some supposed. He questioned, however, whether it was necessary for the Government to meddle with it. He hoped they would explain that affair and the Suez Canal purchase satisfactorily. Mr. Bright confined himself almost entirely to replying to Lord Derby's speech at Edinburgh. He attacked the law of primogeniture and monopolization of land by a few great landowners, and argued that the possessors of land should be empowered to bequeath it as they chose. Referring to the future policy of the Liberals, he advocated the assimilation of the county to borough franchise. He pointed to Birmingham, with 60,000 electors, returning three members of Parliament, while there were seventy members whose united constituencies numbered less than 60,000. Therefore a re-distribution of seats was necessary. Mr. Bright concluded as follows: "What I ask you to undertake, is to strengthen and confirm your own power, by extending your franchise and rights to your fellow-countrymen in the counties. Give the freedom you enjoy to those who are now excluded. Give them also the freedom of the soil on which they live.

A vote of confidence in the representatives of Birmingham in Parliament was carried by acclamation. Two amendments were moved—one condemning the action of the members in regard to the direct representation of labor, and the other denouncing their inaction on the Tichborne question—but the movers were silenced by uproar. Mr. Bright explained that he disapproved of putting up candidates for Parliament as especially representing the workingmen, because, having throughout his career aimed to get rid of classes and to have the people one as one nation, he thought it inopportune now that the object was attained to revive class divisions.

LONDON'S "TIMES" ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, January 24.—The *Times* to-day reviews Secretary Fish's note on Cuba and the Circular to the European Powers. It says the grounds of complaint exclusively refer to the United States and Spain, and third parties cannot participate in the negotiations with any prospect of international advantage. Spain and America must settle their differences for themselves. The risk of either or both either resorts to force is too serious to be rashly incurred. It is possible, however, that the European Powers might help to promote a compromise which, while saving the honor of Spain, would end the Cuban difficulty.

The article, after quoting the assertion of the Anti-Slavery Society in their memorial to Lord Derby—that Spain is willing to grant Cuba the rights of a self-governing colony, on condition that slavery be retained—points to the contrast drawn by Mr. Fish between the British colonial system and the despotic system of Spain, and continues as follows: "If the two Governments are agreed with regard to the end, there should be little difficulty in devising the means. The slavery question need occasion little controversy. Cuba, with a practically independent Legislature, would soon find abolition necessary. The island would probably be badly governed, but the war would be ended and Cuba allowed to develop her resources."

Germany.

PRINCE BISMARCK ILL.

LONDON, January 22.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says that Prince Bismarck is confined to his room with neuralgia, occasioned by a cold.

France.

GAMBETTA'S RECENT SPEECH.

LONDON, January 22.—The *Times* Paris telegram in reviewing the speech which M. Leon Gozetta privately delivered recently at Aix, says the speech will force itself on the attention of all France. It is essentially an appeal to conciliation and the programme of the moderate Republic. The speech, which is very long, says: "We do not want a monopoly. We are too anxious to repair the losses of France to exclude any Frenchman from the task of raising up the country. They must, however, enter the Republic honestly."

AMERICAN PRIZE PLAYS.

PARIS, January 22.—The awards on the plays on the subject of the American Revolution submitted to M. Michaelis, were partially announced to-day. The jury was composed of Messrs. Victor Hugo, Legouve, Augier, Grenville, Murray and Perrin. The first prize was undecided. The second was divided between two pieces respectively entitled "The New World" and "A Great Citizen." The authors were awarded 2,000 francs each. The play "Free America" took the third prize, 1,000 francs. The names of the authors will be published this afternoon.

PARIS, January 23.—The play entitled "A Great Citizen" is the joint production of MM. Armand Artois and Lafile, the latter being the pseudonym of the well-known poet Francois Coppee; the play "The New World" is by Villers Liste Adam, and "Free America" is by Adolphe Michael. The fourth production, entitled "The Patriots," is written by an American, who takes the name of Fernando Armand. It is described as full of movement and life, but deviates from the programme laid down. It is believed that it will have a great success.

NO WARLIKE PREPARATION.

LONDON, January 22.—The *Standard's* special telegram from Paris states that a semi-official note has been published denying the reports of a formation of a French squadron on the Mediterranean and the collection of military stores at Nancy.

INVESTIGATION OF GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The Committee of Inquiry into the acts of the Government of the National Defense have published a reply to the attacks of the Republicans. The *Official Journal* reproduces their remarks, and says: "The result of the committee's inquiries should be widely known, so as to convince the people to confide only in those who combat every form of revolution." The above has produced a great impression in France.

Spain.

RETURNS OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

MADRID, January 22.—Reports from the elections recently held for members of the Cortes throughout Spain are already coming in. In Madrid it is thought the Ministerialists have secured five districts, while two others return a Constitutionalist and a Progressist respectively. Many Constitutionalist and Republican candidates retired from the contest. Provisional reports state that the Ministerialist majority is large everywhere.

LATER.—So far as known only two Republican candidates have been elected to the Cortes. Senor Castelar was unsuccessful everywhere.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAN SEBASTIAN.

MADRID, January 22.—The Carlists severely bombarded San Sebastian on Thursday. Some of the inhabitants were killed.

The story of the Carlist General Tristany's having submitted to the Alfonsist authorities is disbelieved at San Sebastian. The persons who submitted to the Spanish Consul at Bayonne were some of the Navarrese Carlist Junta.

European Turkey.

BATTLE NEAR TREBIGNE—DEFEAT OF THE TURKS WITH GREAT LOSS.

LONDON, January 22.—The *Times* correspondent at Ragusa, telegraphs under date of Friday, 21st, as follows: "I have just returned here after witnessing the attack by the insurgents on the Turkish intrenched position on the hill between Ragusa and Trebigne whither the Turks had fled after the action of the 18th. One of the breastworks was captured. An inner breastwork was gallantly defended, and was evacuated by fifty Turkish survivors during the night of Thursday, and a number of these were killed during the succeeding flight. Trebigne is completely demoralized. No troops are moving to relieve the beleaguered detachment, and the insurgents hold the road uncontested. Trebigne is threatened with famine, and the population is mutinous. The total number of Turks killed during the two days' fighting is 380, while the insurgents had 100 killed and wounded."

Dispatches to the Reuter Telegram Company from Ragusa, place the Turkish dead, in the fight near Trebigne, at 430, and the insurgents at sixty. A number of the wounded on both sides have been brought to Ragusa for medical treatment.

RAGUSA, January 22.—In consequence of the Turkish defeat, it is now reported that Trebigne is in the hands of the insurgents.

LONDON, January 22.—The *Daily News* special Paris telegram says it is reported that Turkey is preparing to concentrate a large army in Bulgaria next month.

RAGUSA, January 23.—The Turkish troops in Herzogovina are concentrating for the purpose of attempting to re-victual Trebigne.

THE PORTE WEAKENS.

ROME, January 22.—It is reported here that the Porte has officially accepted Count Andressy's proposals for the pacification of the disturbed provinces.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 22.—Steamship Algeria, from New York, arrived out.

MOVILLE, January 23.—Arrived—Steamers Australia, from New York, and Hibernian, from Baltimore.

PLYMOUTH, January 23.—Steamer Suevia, from New York, arrived.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

House Debate on the Centennial Appropriation.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1876.

Mr. STEELE offered a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of making any appropriation for the support of the Sioux Indians, and also into the right of having white men excluded from the Black Hills country. Adopted.

Mr. WADDELL offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House any communications which may have passed between the Government of the United States and any European Government touching Spain in regard to the Island of Cuba. Adopted.

The House then, at twenty minutes to one, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wood, of New York, in the chair, on the Centennial Appropriation bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the bill and in reply to the constitutional objections urged against it. There were three things, he said, that were commended more than all others to advance the interests of the people of this country. These were the increase of commerce with foreign nations, and among the States with a resultant increased demand for labor; the lowering of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and the making of treaties of friendship and commerce with all nations, which would make it the interest of all to preserve eternal peace and to multiply the commercial relations between them. He believed that the holding of this Exhibition would tend to promote these three ends. The pending bill was simply the object of which was to exhibit to all the world the products of American skill so that the people of other nations might be induced to buy them; that exports and imports might be increased, and thus the prosperity of the United States and the commerce of the world might be promoted. He alluded to the great demand created in Europe for American agricultural implements, by the success of American reapers at the Paris Exposition, and he summed up by saying that the result of the Exposition would be, in brief, an increase of our exports, an increase of our imports, an increase of our trade and an increase of our intercourse with foreign nations and among States, and that it would thus benefit the whole country. He went on to say that one of the effects of the celebration would be to show to the people of other lands that there is to be no more rebellion here to fritter away the resources of the people. The Union and Confederate generals will bring their swords there to be beaten into ploughshares, and the Union and Confederate soldiers would bring their spears to be beaten into pruning hooks. He therefore supported the bill on the following six grounds: First, that Congress was committed to it by the past legislation; second, because it would increase the exports of our products; third, because it would create new demands for American products and would give employment to labor; fourth, because it would aid in restoring prosperity; fifth, because it would promote good will among our own people and among foreign nations, and that would be worth many times over $1,500,000; and sixth, because it would be a good investment and would bring back more than it cost. The Government might save $1,500,000 by refusing the appropriation, but it might lose $100,000,000 by doing so. It was not wise to save at the spigot and to lose at the bunghole, and he felt that the failure to pass this bill would be saving at the spigot and losing at the bunghole.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Tessa, of New Jersey; Jones, of Kentucky; Morey, of Louisiana; Lapham, of New York; Hamilton, of Missouri; Hunter, of Virginia, and Kasson, of Iowa, in favor of the bill; and by Baker, of Indiana; Caldwell, of Tennessee; Savage, of Ohio, and Cook, of Indiana, against it.

In the course of Mr. Holman's speech he alluded to the remark of Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, some days since, to the effect that this was not a nation, and that if there had ever been anything settled beyond recall in the progress of the century it was that the sovereignty of the people, and not the sovereignty of the States, was the solid foundation on which the political powers of the Government rested. The fact had not only been solemnly established in the Constitution, but had been reaffirmed on every battle field from the time of the formation of the Government to the present hour. It had been affirmed through its accredited representatives with the voice of a nation, and no argument or reasoning could shake the faith of the people in that fact. He appealed to the gentlemen not to characterize the opening of a new century by a subsidy, and read a letter from a Philadelphia gentleman, speaking of the Centennial Board as a "ring," and saying the passage of the bill would damage rather than help the Exhibition.

Mr. RANDALL gave an indignant contradiction to the statements in the letter, and said that a greater set of men than the members of the Centennial Board never managed any enterprise.

Mr. KELLEY—And I say amen to every word my colleague has said.

Mr. HOLMAN—I do not know anything about the truth or falsity of the statements in the letter.

Mr. RANDALL—I know all about it.

Mr. HOLMAN—I merely know that the gentleman who wrote the letter is the peer of either of my friends from Pennsylvania, and is a man whose honor cannot be called into question.

Mr. RANDALL—When we learn his name we shall know whether he is our peer or not.

Mr. CLYMER (to Mr. Holman)—Was not the writer of that letter a disappointed applicant for the superintendency of the Horticultural Department of the Exhibition, and was not that the motive for his letter?

Mr. HOLMAN—I am very certain he was not an applicant for any office.

Mr. RANDALL—He has been an applicant for any place for an opportunity to draw a salary.

Mr. HOLMAN—I am not aware of his having been an applicant for any office, and if the gentlemen expect to carry their bill by denouncing a man who is not vouched for as an honorable gentleman they are mistaken.

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman has sent a letter here denouncing an entire community.

Mr. KELLEY—He has tarnished his honor by putting his name to his letter.

Mr. RANDALL—He has denounced an entire community, and if we expose his motive it is nothing more than he had a right to expect.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. O'Brien, of Maryland, and Townsend, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the bill.

The committee, without taken any action on the bill, and Mr. Hopkins, Chairman of the Select Committee, gave notice he would call the previous question on the passage of the bill, on Tuesday, at three o'clock.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Sir George Harvey, the Scotch painter, is dead.

Nilsson's husband, M. Roseand, is dangerously ill.

Rubinstein, the pianist, is threatened with total blindness.

George H. Pendleton was serenaded at Savannah Saturday night and addressed the largest assemblage gathered there since the war.

John Mailey, a prominent citizen of Somerville, Mass., while driving with his son in Charlestown, Saturday evening, was thrown from the buggy and killed. His son was seriously injured.

Rev. A. J. F. Beherends, of the Baptist Church of Cleveland, preached his farewell sermon yesterday, severing his connection with the Baptist denomination. His main reason for this action is his opposition to close communion.

Mrs. Thomas, or Thomassen, widow of the dynamite assassin, and her children left Hamburg on Wednesday for New York. She has been universally consoled. The Americans in Dresden subscribed and presented her $1,500. She resolutely refused to permit a penny from any of her children by German notabilities.

Messrs. Harris, Chipman & Co., carpet dealers of Boston, have called a meeting of their creditors. No statement of the liabilities or assets has as yet been made. The assets, however, are known to embrace about $90,000 in the shape of advancements to John Cochrane, Jr., of the Medford Carpet Company, whose failure is reported. The firm state that they had a surplus of about $100,000 on the 1st of January.

The case of Dr. Helmbold was decided in Philadelphia Saturday morning, Judge Briggs remanding him to the Insane Asylum. The judge said the evidence before him failed to convince him that the relator's mind was at present in a healthy condition, and, in view of all the surroundings, he was satisfied that the best disposition he could make of the doctor was to let him remain in the asylum. The Judge added that he hoped his ailment would soon yield, as it had heretofore yielded, to proper treatment.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF M'KEE—DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST HIM.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—The United States Court-room was crowded again to-day, the halls outside being full of people who could not get in.

The first witness was B. H. Engelke, of the firm of Bernecker & Co., rectifiers. After stating that his firm had handled a good deal of crooked whisky, the witness recounted a long conversation he had with McKee at the *Globe-Democrat* office in October, 1874, of which the following is the substance:

I went to McKee at the solicitation of Henry Hardaway, ex-United States storekeeper, and told him that Joyce had promised Hardaway that he should be given an interest in the Busby distillery and that the product of that distillery should not be subject to levies for ring purposes. In consideration of this Henry Hardaway was to take care of Chat Hardaway (his brother), Mogrue and other fellows who threatened mischief. Hardaway complained that Joyce was dealing double with him and that he and McDonald were always throwing obstacles in his way. Hardaway declared that he would have nothing further to do with Joyce, and threatened that if the Busby distillery arrangement was not carried out he and his friends, most of whom were ex-gaugers and storekeepers and knew all about the illicit distilling that had been carried on, would expose and break up the ring. I told McKee that this was the arrangement insisted on by Hardaway and his friends; that if it was not carried out they would burst the ring and I also told him they had already brought Supervisor Munn, of Illinois, over here, had gone around with him at night and showed him what the Busby house was doing; that Chat Hardaway had or was to have a commission from the Secretary of the Treasury to go through this district, and that with the knowledge he had he knew just where to strike the ring. McKee asked if this was the only way they could be kept quiet, and I replied that this was the only thing they would accept, and furthermore that Henry Hardaway had particularly requested me to say to him (McKee) that he made the bullets and Chat fired them, and that if he (McKee) and the ring could stand it they (the Hardaways) could. McKee then said he would drop a note to Joyce and have him come over and see him. I said Joyce was not at his office. McKee then said, "Try and keep things quiet for a few days and I will see what can be done." I told him that wouldn't do, as Hardaway and Barton were outside waiting for me and wanted a positive and immediate answer; they had declared they would have no more shilly-shallying. McKee told me he would see Joyce in the morning, and for me to call again then. I would see that the arrangements they desired were carried out. I then left and told the parties what McKee had said, and they were satisfied. Shortly afterward Henry Hardaway went into the Busby distillery as manager and remained there until about February, when he fell out among themselves and burst up. The distillery was run according to the arrangement made, and the whisky went to Bobb's house and by boats to destination. Whisky was brought with stamps and some without. If they had no stamps they sent it naked.

Witness also gave account of another conversation he had with McKee shortly after the indictment had been found against the latter. The witness stated that McKee attempted to make him believe that the conversation above related was about some goods of the witness which had been seized in Colorado, and that witness had asked him to intercede in his behalf with Collector McGuire and secure their release.

Witness continued: McKee asked me to refresh my memory regarding the matter and determine if he was not right. I told Mr. McKee that it was absurd that I should go to him and ask him to intercede with McGuire for interference with the concerns of the local officers of Colorado; if I had had any goods under seizure there I would have known how to do without going to him. I then remarked something to this effect: "Mr. McKee, you are an old man and ought to be very careful what you say." I never had any other conversation with McKee and never had any conversation at all of the character which he detailed.

During the cross-examination of the witness he was questioned very closely concerning the divorce he obtained from his first wife in 1867, the purpose of the defense being to show that he was a bigamist, but this they failed to do and the Court stopped further inquiry into his family affairs. Witness again described the conversation with McKee at the *Globe-Democrat* office, but he defended his broad declaration of excitement made in direct examination. In reply to a question, witness said he was under indictment and had pleaded guilty to some counts of the indictment against him. He was asked why it was he had pleaded guilty only to such counts as charged him with misdemeanor; why did he not plead guilty to those charging him with felony, as he had admitted felony in his testimony? He replied that he had left the whole matter in his attorney and had followed his advice. The defense evidently designed or desired to show that by the act witness had been asked to turn State's evidence, had been offered some inducement to take such a course, or been promised indulgence at the hands of the prosecution, but he emphatically denied this.

S. D. Thorpe, ex-United States Storekeeper, was the next witness, and testified to having performed services at various distilleries and received money from distillers for the ring and for himself. Witness continued: I remember when Mogrue came here last June. I spoke to him at the Lindell Hotel the day of his arrival. The same evening I saw McKee and he asked me if I could not arrange an interview with Mogrue, and I told him I thought I could. I saw Mogrue again that night and told him of McKee's desire to see him, and he said he would be glad to see McKee. We then went to the *Globe-Democrat* office and told McKee what Mogrue had said. He told me he didn't wish to visit the hotel to see Mogrue, but would like to meet him in some secluded spot. We talked the matter over, and agreed upon the corner of Seventh and St. Charles streets as the place of meeting. Mogrue refused to go to the hotel. I then went to the place appointed and told McKee of Mogrue's decision, and we went to the hotel together, entering at the ladies' entrance. I introduced McKee to Mogrue and left them together. I saw Mogrue the day after the interview, and talked over what Mogrue intended to do; was afraid Mogrue would do McKee an injury. He told McKee I thought they ought'nt to indict him, as he could be of great use to others who were under indictment at the time. Two or three days after Mogrue came to me here. I saw McKee in his office and went down stairs to have a talk; the room we went into was in the cellar. McKee was very anxious to know whether he was to be indicted or not. He said if he escaped indictment he could be of great service to those who were indicted. McKee asked me how he (Mogrue) felt. I told him I did not know how he felt, but thought if he was taken before the Grand Jury he would tell all he knew. Was talked over Joyce's connection with Mogrue. McKee said Joyce thought he was very smart, but he got picked up by Mogrue. We talked about matters and McKee said the distillers were all good enough till it came to putting up money and then they weakened. I saw Mogrue and McKee together several times afterwards, and we talked the matter over. Our conversation was in regard to the distillers and the indictments. McKee said he was going to Washington and would get the thing fixed. He asked me if I knew what Mogrue was going to testify to before the Grand Jury, and I told him I didn't.

C. G. McGuire was recalled and questioned regarding his interview with McKee at the Lindell House in June. He said: When McKee came into my room he sat down and began talking in a general way about the whisky ring, the excitement here pertaining to the Grand Jury and about my indictment. He showed that he was considerably excited and said he felt that I had it in my power to save him and wanted to know if I would do it. I replied that I would have all I could do to save myself; that I was now thinking of a course to pursue, and didn't know whether I would tell all or not tell anything. McKee said it was an unfortunate affair and he felt sorry for me and wanted me to help him. At the time of this conversation I had not been before the Grand Jury. I said if I testified to the truth I would say there was a certain amount of money paid to me and I disbursed it in a certain way, and that I paid John Leavenworth money to be given to him (McKee) and to Ford. I said to McKee that I would tell this to the Grand Jury, that I divided the money into five parts, keeping one part for myself and giving one part to Joyce and McDonald. After I had been before the Grand Jury I called at McKee's house, in obedience to a request of his or a promise I had made to him, and told him I had told the truth before the Grand Jury. He didn't make any special reply when I told him this.

CASUALTIES.

Ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, Killed on a Railroad.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Ex-Governor Francis Thomas, of Maryland, late Minister to Peru, while walking on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near his home at Frankville, Carroll county, this afternoon, was struck by a helper engine and instantly killed.

The annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, was held at Auburn on Saturday. The report shows that there are twenty-one posts and nine hundred and eighty-five members. Nelson Howard was elected Commander.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

House Committee on Appropriations BEHIND WITH THEIR BILLS.

The Boasted Reduction of Estimates Not Likely to be Realized.

Parkman, Brooks & Co.'s Cotton Case.

Indictments to be Presented To-Day—Some Important Removals to Follow.

Weekly Statement from the Treasury.

Author of the Letter Read in the House Against the Centennial Exhibition.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1876.

House Committee on Appropriations.

The seventy-seventh rule of the House of Representatives makes it the duty of the Committee on Appropriations, within thirty days after their appointment, at every session of Congress commencing on the first Monday of December, to report the general appropriation bills for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses; for the sundry civil expenses; for the consular and diplomatic expenses; army, navy, Indian, invalid and other pensions; for the Military Academy; for rivers and harbors, fortifications, service of the postoffice and mail transportation by ocean steamers—or, in the event of the failure to so report, to give the reason why—and for such failure. The present Committee was announced December 21, or thirty-three days ago, and in that time the Pension bill alone has been reported. The Consular and Diplomatic bill is now undergoing preparation at the hands of the Committee. The remaining bills are practically unconsidered. It is probable that the Committee will be called upon by the House to explain the reason for the delay.

The Indian appropriations and fortifications are beginning to find that there are serious doubts of their ability to carry their reductions in the consular and diplomatic expenses through the House. It is very probable that all their boasted reductions will turn out a flash in the pan.

Parkman, Brooks & Co.

The report of the Solicitor of the Treasury on the Parkman, Brooks & Co. case, now before the Grand Jury, is completed. The names of Senator Spencer and ex-Representative White, of Alabama, are mentioned as pressing the claim. It is stated that the Grand Jury will to-morrow present bills of indictment in this case against ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, W. H. Bristol, clerk in the Commissioner's office, and Brooks and Rhoddy, of the firm. It is understood that other Treasury officials are implicated. This case will, it is intimated, result in some important removals in a few days.

Centennial Appropriation—Author of the Letter Read Saturday in the House.

The author of the letter read in the House by Holman, of Indiana, reflecting upon the operations of the Centennial managers, is E. C. Johnson, an alternate Commissioner from Indiana. Shortly after appointed, this worthy started for Philadelphia and insisted on the Centennial managers turning out qualified superintendents of the work on the Horticultural Department and presented himself for one of the places. The managers refused to comply with this cheeky request, and hence the letter. Holman went sneaking about trying to damage the cause in an underhanded way, he failed of his object. There are nine speakers on the bill still left, and if one hour can be had on Tuesday it will afford sufficient time to give them a chance. Thomas, of Massachusetts, will reply to Tucker's constitutional tirade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1876.

DR. NEWMAN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN STATE DEPARTMENT.

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WEEKLY STATEMENT FROM THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $8,724,867; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,000,000; coin, including $34,420,000 coin certificates, $73,200,709; outstanding legal tenders, $371,827,220.

The Treasury of the United States now holds $362,108,062 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,626,500 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding is $343,253,577, of which $2,100,350 are in gold notes. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were:

	1875.	1876.
New York	$2,076,000	$2,121,000
Boston	641,000	1,311,000
Philadelphia	125,000	1,339,000
Chicago	44,000	502,000
Cincinnati	45,000	89,000
Miscellaneous	795,000	770,000
Totals	$3,677,000	$6,473,000

Amount received to-day, $839,000; receipts expected to-day, $360,298 00; for the month to date, $7,241,247 28; for the fiscal year to date, $64,437,390 53; customs receipts to-day, $520,776 72; for the month to date, $8,376,091 61; for the fiscal year to date, $84,399,469 26.

POSTAL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

Further investigation shows that all the contracts for existing mail routes in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, on file in the Postoffice Department, are signed with fraudulent counter signatures of the First and Second Assistant Postmasters General, who were in the office at the time of the lettings last spring. The money for two quarters has been paid on these contracts, embracing the time from July 1, 1875, to January 1, 1876. It has not transpired what the Department will do, although it is quite obvious that the routes should be all advertised again and new lettings made. The subject will come up in the House on Monday, when a resolution will be introduced calling for the papers to be submitted to the Committee on the Postoffice Department.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

A caucus meeting of Republican Senators and members of the House of Representatives was held at the Capitol to-night. The attendance was small, numbering only about seventy-five. Senator Cragin called the meeting to order, whereupon Senator Sherman was elected Chairman, and Representative Fort Secretary. On motion of Senator Edmunds, a committee of seven was appointed by the Chair, whose duty it is to select suitable names, one from each State and Territory, to compose the Union Republican Congressional Committee, the selections to be made after consultation with the Republican delegations from each State and Territory. This committee of seven will report to an adjourned meeting of the caucus. It consists of Senators Cragin (New Hampshire) and Wilson (Massachusetts), Representatives Wheeler (New York), Hunter (Indiana), Burchard (Illinois), Lynch (Mississippi) and Page (California).

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1876.

SPANISH MINISTER'S RECEPTION.

The Spanish Minister and wife gave a brilliant reception last night. The guests included the Diplomatic Corps, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Secretary Fish and other members of the Cabinet and Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has sustained the validity of the election of the Smith Board of Directors and the legality of the issue of stock to Langdon and Mills in May last.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.

Man Killed in West Virginia by His Wife and Her Paramour.

The Latter Hanged in the Court House Yard by a Mob.

The Woman Spared—Full Confession of Both the Criminals.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—The *Gazette's* Barboursville, West Virginia, special says a young man, named C. F. Meling, has been missing some time. Search was made to-day and his body found buried in a stable with his throat cut. Meling's wife and a man named Williams, who had been paying her improper attentions, were arrested, and Mrs. Meling confessed that she and Williams killed him. Excitement is very high, and it is feared the prisoners may be lynched to-night.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—The *Gazette's* special says: Edward Williams, who, with Mrs. Meling, was arrested for the murder of the latter's husband, was taken from jail last night, at Barboursville, W. Va., and hanged by a mob. The parties were assured by a minister that sufficient evidence of their guilt had been obtained and that the jail was surrounded by a mob of excited people, but both denied any complicity in the act, although the minister continued praying with them and asking for a confession. The mob finally forced the keys from the jailor, took Williams out and placed him under a tree in the Court House yard, where, with a rope around his neck, standing on a barrel, he made confession. He expressed the hope that the crowd might obtain God's forgiveness for their crime, as he had for his, and declared that he was happily started on his journey home to Heaven. He died after fifteen minutes of terrible agony. Mrs. Meling was then brought out and, after placing her in front of the dead murderer, the crowd called for her confession. She said Williams had been her paramour for three years; that he had been trying for the past three months to poison her husband, without success; that Williams struck Meling on the head with an axe while he was asleep, Wednesday night, afterwards cutting his throat. She assisted in destroying the evidences of the murder and in burying Meling. She accused herself of being the cause of the murder, but begged pitifully for life. Though the feeling was very strong against her, and the crowd voted unanimously for her execution, no man could be found who would put the rope around a woman's neck, and she was returned to the jail. Williams's body was left hanging until cut down by the authorities this morning.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1876.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Otto Huster assigned his property to Henry Knubel yesterday.

In the assignment made yesterday by Chandler McKelsey, surviving partner of Erwin & McKelsey, to Charles Bellows and Emanuel Eising, the liabilities are set down at present, bills of indictment in this case against ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, W. H. Bristol, clerk in the Commissioner's office, and Brooks and Rhoddy, of the firm. It is understood that other Treasury officials are implicated. This case will, it is intimated, result in some important removals in a few days.

Centennial Appropriation—Author of the Letter Read Saturday in the House.

The author of the letter read in the House by Holman, of Indiana, reflecting upon the operations of the Centennial managers, is E. C. Johnson, an alternate Commissioner from Indiana. Shortly after appointed, this worthy started for Philadelphia and insisted on the Centennial managers turning out qualified superintendents of the work on the Horticultural Department and presented himself for one of the places. The managers refused to comply with this cheeky request, and hence the letter. Holman went sneaking about trying to damage the cause in an underhanded way, he failed of his object. There are nine speakers on the bill still left, and if one hour can be had on Tuesday it will afford sufficient time to give them a chance. Thomas, of Massachusetts, will reply to Tucker's constitutional tirade.

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ELOPEMENT FROM MONTREAL.

The wife of Sir Hugh McKenzie, of Montreal, and Frederick H. Brydges, son of the General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, were arrested here yesterday, having, it was alleged, eloped. Police Justice Bixby discharged them from arrest, and Mrs. McKenzie returns to Montreal. She had two infant children with her.

DIRECT CABLE AGAIN BROKEN.

The officers of the Direct United States Cable Company announce that their cable broke again to-day about 140 miles west of Torbay, Nova Scotia.

CHARLES O'CONOR OUT OF DANGER.

Mr. Charles O'Conor yosterday told an inquirer that he considered all danger past and that he was improving rapidly. His recovery is a remarkable one.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Business Irregularity at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., January 22.—For several days L. D. Thoms, grocer, has been selling off goods for cash at twenty-five to fifty per cent. below wholesale prices. Parties here who represent his creditors assert that Thoms bought large quantities of goods on time and sold at such low figures with the deliberate intention of defrauding the creditors. This is generally believed to be the fact, and the matter excites general indignation. Thoms was arrested on *a capias* last night, but was released on bail.

POLITICAL.

State.

BEAVER COUNTY DELEGATE TO REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., January 22, 1876.

At the Republican County Convention, to-day, Col. M. S. Quay was unanimously elected delegate to the National Convention, without instructions.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder weather, northerly winds and rising barometer.

The steamer Denmark, from London, has arrived at New York.

A German squadron of three ironclads and one tender will visit America in July.

The total number of hogs killed in Cincinnati to date, is 480,433; for same time last year, 451,267.

Gov. Peck has decided not to convene a special Centennial session of the Legislature of Vermont.

A bill is before the Legislature of Georgia to exempt from taxation persons who have lost a leg or an arm.

The V

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1876.

The foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted in value to $1,369,125.

THE one lesson which the Democratic party has learned in the experience of a hundred years is, that this is not a Nation.

THE Ohio Legislature has repealed the notorious GERMAN law. Of course the Democrats voted solidly for the retention of the obnoxious measure.

THE next meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will be held at Washington, commencing February 22. An unusual number of papers will be read.

AND now Congressman JONES, of Kentucky, has laid *his* wreath on the altar of the lost cause. "Once a mule, forever a fool," is thoroughly applicable in the case of JONES.

THE skeleton of General LEE's war horse is to be exhibited at the Centennial. The skeleton of the cause for which General LEE fought is now on exhibition in the National House of Representatives.

THE Republicans of Ohio have decided to hold their State Convention March 29th. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* advises that the Democratic Convention be held about the same time. We suggest the first of April.

TUCKER admits that, under the Constitution, Congress has power to *declare* war and raise and support armies, but it has no power to levy war. Well, what is the difference between levying war and raising and supporting armies?

IT SEEMS that the Northern Democrats consider Mr. TUCKER's speech "indiscreet." But then they regard anything as indiscreet which reveals Democracy as it really is. What they want is the opportunity to palm themselves off as something else than they actually are.

WHEN HILL, of Georgia, was delivering his defense of JEFF. DAVIS and Anderson ville, PIPER, a Democratic member from California, groaned, "By the old Harry, I give it up. We shall elect no President in 1876." How he felt when TUCKER, of Virginia, was inculcating secession as the genuine Democratic doctrine is not recorded, but it is supposed he made as much noise as the Piper that played before MOSES.

THE transactions under our international money order system are steadily growing in importance. The system, up to five months ago, included only British, German and Swiss money orders, but at the time mentioned the Canadian business was added, and it has since been increasing very rapidly. The total number of transactions last year was 919,173, embracing receipts and payments to the amount of $35,166,361 25.

THE Evangelists MOODY and SANKEY have closed their revival services in Philadelphia. A collection of about one hundred thousand dollars was raised at the last meeting as a thank-offering, to enable the Young Men's Christian Association of that city to complete their new building in time for the Centennial celebration. The expenses of the revival services, amounting to nearly thirty thousand dollars, were all met by voluntary contributions.

THE first meeting of the General Conference of the Presbyterian Church is to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the fourth of next July. There are twenty thousand congregations within the limits of the Presbyterian fellowship, and fifty different forms of combined organization. This movement toward Christian unity is a marked feature of our time. Let us hope that the age of disintegration has culminated, and that reunion is to be the watchword of the future.

WE ARE beginning to turn the tables on Europe in the art of watch-making, and are introducing American watches into the European market on a considerable scale, and with confidence that the export movement now fairly inaugurated will grow into importance. One of our largest manufacturers, who makes 100,000 watches annually and employs some 700 hands, is in these comparatively dull times turning out an aggregate more finished work than he did five or six years ago.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week, was: Merchandise imports, $4,875,576; produce exports, $5,050,091, and specie exports, $475,901. The total imports since the first of January have been $22,294,115, against $19,087,884 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $19,761,625 in 1874. The total exports of produce during the same period are $14,231,815, against $13,232,898 in 1875, and $15,374,522 in 1874, and the total exports of specie since January first are $1,530,23, against $7,626,838 in 1875, and $2,050,020 in 1874.

NEARLY five hundred bills, representing an aggregate of upwards of thirty million dollars, have been introduced in the present Democratic House of Representatives to reimburse ex-rebels for their losses during the war. In view of this fact it is a pertinent inquiry whether the greatest stride towards retrenchment, and the purification of our politics as well, at this juncture, would not be the adoption of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the payment of another dollar out of the Treasury upon any war claim whatsoever.

MARYLAND is making steady progress in the good work of redeeming herself from Democratic thraldom, through the increased diffusion of free elementary education among the young. Her total expenditures for school purposes for the year ending September 30th last amounted to $1,640,647 77, an increase as compared with the previous year of $110,975 55. Of the total expenditures $198,079 went to schools for colored children. The number of pupils increased from 64,739 in 1866, to 100,414 in 1875, making an increase of nearly 55 per cent. in ten years.

CAREFUL inquiry has developed the fact that, alike in England and in this country, there is a decrease in the deaths caused by drunkenness, both by individual restraint and an improvement of general morality, owing to the deeper impressions of the moral obligations of temperance. There seems to be a more general understanding of the perilous effect of stimulants upon the nervous system, even when inebriety stops short of excessive and habitual drunkenness. Hence it would appear that the best way to overcome this evil is in this direction, rather than in appeals to the State or National Government.

A BILL is to be introduced in the New York Legislature this week for the total repeal of Tammany's charter. It is indeed high time that the evil power of this malign corporation were taken away. For a long period of years it has gone on accumulating political strength, in violation of the avowed purposes of its charter, until it has become the most dangerous power in the State. Without the aid of its machinery the TWEED ring could neither have attained its absolute supremacy, nor could its members have added $100,000,000 to the debt of New York city. The very idea of allowing corporations, as such, to bring into the arena of political contests all the concentration of forces and pecuniary resources and the continuity of power which these creations of the law can wield for the worst purposes, is, as the New York *Mail* forcibly observes, "at war with the spirit of our institutions, with the freedom and rights of the citizen, with the usages and practices of our people."

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus describes the gloomy condition of the Democracy at Washington:

"A certain air of disappointment rests on the Democratic mind. The high hopes which followed the elections have fled. The applause which was expected from the country has not been heard. The promises of further victories do not lighten the hearts of the leaders. The forebodings of defeat are setting heavy upon their minds. The signs of demoralization are unmistakable. As has been telegraphed, it has thus far been impossible for Mr. Lamar, as Chairman of the caucus, to make up his Committee of Safety, or Vigilance Committee, as those ordered by the caucus have been called. Weeks have passed since the party met in secret and agreed to keep as quiet as lambs, and to do nothing, and say nothing, calculated to awaken suspicion or hostility at the North. Mr. Lamar was to appoint committees whose chief duty it should be to see this. The Democratic walked tenderly before the North. To this day he has been unable to decide upon them, and in the meantime, the would-be lambs have become ravening wolves. He has proposed more than a dozen names, and each has roused some little faction in the party to madness, and Mr. Lamar, who has worked earnestly to keep the managers quiet, is well-nigh distracted. This apparent, simple matter has been the means of revealing their hostile weakness to all Democrats. A party that cannot avoid cat-fights over the selection of a resident Campaign Committee will hardly conduct a successful contest for the possession of the Government."

HAIR SPLITTING.

The speech of JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, of Virginia, upon the Centennial bill, was a reiteration of the old CALHOUN heresy of absolute State sovereignty, out of which grew the civil war. The United States do not, he declared, constitute a nation, but are only an aggregation of independent commonwealths. As a specimen of his style of reasoning, we quote a brief colloquy which took place between himself and Mr. HOAR:

Mr. Hoar—The power to levy war, to conclude peace, to establish commerce, means a nation in every time where that power is granted.

Mr. Tucker—If that is what the gentleman calls national power, I understand him; but there is no such thing in the Constitution as a power to levy war. There is a power to declare war and to raise and support armies.

Mr. Hoar—And to levy it after it is declared.

Mr. Tucker—That is not in the Constitution. The power to create and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the regulation of the land and naval service, covers the whole question of what the gentleman from Massachusetts means.

If this means any thing, it means that the United States Government has power to declare, but not to carry on, a war; that it can raise and maintain an army and navy, but cannot make use of them in actual warfare. It may create and maintain a navy, but has no power to shoot a gun, and it may regulate the land service, but may not fire upon the enemy. This is the utterly useless thing to which the Democrats would reduce the National Government.

THE Albany, N. Y., *Journal* deliberately accuses Governor TILDEN of the crime of shielding delinquent officials in that State on account of political alliance, and charges that he has "knowingly spared the worst offenders." This is a very serious imputation on the great "reform" Governor, but it is no doubt true. TILDEN desires to keep on humbugging the people with the idea that he is engaged in an important work, and that great good is to come from it, and he proposes to play this game until after the election of delegates to the Presidential Convention. He has accomplished absolutely nothing. Last year he importuned the Legislature to give him authority to appoint a State Superintendent or Inspector of the canals of the State, with full power to investigate everything connected with the canals. The power was willingly granted, but he has not yet had time to appoint this important officer, who was to bring to justice all the canal rascals in the State. He was besides clothed with full power to remove State officers charged with malfeasance in office. At least three Democratic State officials have been convicted by unquestioned testimony with being in collusion with Democratic canal thieves, but TILDEN has not found time to bring them to justice. There is evidently no danger of the old fraud hurting any of his old Democratic friends who have power to damage his Presidential aspirations.

WITH reference to the impudent demand of the Central Pacific Railroad Company that Colonel SCOTT's new route to the Pacific shall connect with the line of the former—which would virtually secure for it a monopoly of the two lines of railroad across the country, since it already connects with the Pacific and practically controls it—the United States *Economist* says:

"But this contest will vastly strengthen the position and prospects of the Texas Pacific line, if it can be proved free from all monopolizing tendencies, and really aims at extending the railroad facilities of the South, and affording it an adequate outlet for its resources on both sides of the continent. It would disarm opposition in and out of Congress. This railroad is needed by the South, as a means for developing her resources and increasing her wealth. A line of this kind would command universal support; but a second Union Pacific Railroad monopoly is intolerable."

COL. SCOTT's refusal to commit himself to the projected fraud is warmly commended that influential journal. The real object by of the Central Pacific, no doubt, is to obtain possession of franchises that will enable it to kill all opposing lines.

GREAT interest is manifested in the Western railroad cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court. There are cases from Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. The claim of the railroad companies is, substantially, that under the decision of the Supreme Court, rendered more than half a century ago in the famous Dartmouth College case, a charter granted to a private corporation is a contract between that corporation and the State, and that the provision of the Federal Constitution which prohibits the States from impairing the obligation of contracts protects their charters against any interference by State legislation. Various decisions are set up by the opponents of this view; among them the argument that to bring them within the scope of the decision in question, the contract with them must be shown to be expressly the same. It is said that not since the DRED SCOTT decision has any question been submitted to the Supreme Court which affects such immense interests.

A FEW days ago we expressed our conviction that a large number of the signatures to the Mormon petition at Utah in the petition to Congress asking for a repeal of the anti-polygamy act of 1862 and the POLAND law, and urging the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, were attached by proxy. It now appears that the memorial is a gross imposture. Affidavits from some of the signers declare that their signatures were obtained under false pretenses. Some were induced to sign blank sheets of paper which they were told would be attached to a memorial for Utah's admission, so that taxes might be reduced. Others were told that the object in view was to secure a reduction of railroad fares to Philadelphia, and free admission for the people of Utah to the Centennial Exhibition. Not one of the applicants knew what was the true purport of the paper signed. A "saintly" business, surely.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* intimates that the Ways and Means Committee are preparing a great surprise for the country, and that within a week or two there will be sprung upon the House a tariff bill exceedingly radical in its changes. The free list is to be increased, the tax on tea and coffee restored, the customs revenue to be collected from articles on which a specific duty can be imposed, and "the complicated workings of the tariff system abolished." The mischievous hand of the Free Trade League is visible in this matter. Our Democratic Representatives from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional districts may presently be afforded an opportunity of proving the sincerity of their loud professions of fidelity to the protective principle.

AN ENTERPRISING citizen of New York, who has had upwards of a quarter of a century's experience in the general hardware trade of this country, proposes to establish a general hardware commission house at Melbourne, Australia, to represent the iron and hardware manufacturers of this country in that market. The *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association* says: "The iron and steel manufacturers of this country —we include the manufacturers of hardware, cutlery, locomotives, agricultural implements, etc.—should make use of the services of just such men to push their trade with all parts of the world."

A New Trick to Defraud the Government.

The ingenuity of parties engaged in the practice of defrauding the Government through the evasion of the payment of the tax on whiskey seems to be inexhaustible. The latest device has just been exposed through the efforts of Colonel Hunt, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Ohio and Indiana district, and consists in using barrels which are manufactured with the two staves opposite the bung about twice as thick as the rest. By this arrangement, the gauger who, inserting the gauge through the bung, would strike the thick staves, and supposing the others to be of the same thickness, would gauge less by three or four gallons than the barrel actually contained. Colonel Hunt made a seizure of four hundred barrels of that description last week at Lafayette, Indiana, in the establishment where they were manufactured. The coopers protested their innocence of any intent to defraud the Government, claiming that they were making the barrels strictly in accordance with their orders, and supposed that the thick staves were put in simply to strengthen the barrels—a view of the matter which the Supervisor could not be induced to accept.

The business of the Philadelphia Post-office greatly increased, last year. The total deliveries, of letters and papers, were 42,590,669, against 35,986,514, an increase of 6,604,155.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The finest centennial poem we have yet seen begins as follows:

Stolt veier ihar det stjernede Banner med den gyldne Orn,
Vort Hunderdaarige Fribed vi feire,
Det forte Amerikas tappre Heite og modige Born
Til Udfrieesigheds blodige Seire.

SAXE's son was married last week. He has a Saxe-son wife.

The farmers are holding back their beef cattle for the Centennial.

Florida is oranging matters to supply the whole North with fruit.

The signs of the coming Presidential campaign begin to multiply.

Maine is first in the field with her delegates to the National Republican Convention.

The population of Kentucky, according to the last census, just completed, is 1,655,-525.

The number of disengaged vessels in port at Philadelphia is growing beautifully less.

The striking mule-spinners of Rhode Island have returned to work. A good many of them were *mulieres*.

A singular suit is on trial at Washington, that of a wife who claims $15,000 of her husband for beating her.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* thinks Governor Hartranft will be President if he isn't careful. Shouldn't wonder.

There is some talk of exhibiting a Centennial coffee-pot on the "grounds," but the matter is not yet "settled."

George William Curtis is supplying the pulpit of the Church of the Redeemer, Staten Island, as a lay reader.

Wisconsin is determined to get rid of that relic of barbarism, the court crier. The clerks are to perform this duty.

The year 1864 was one of the most remarkable leap years on record. The leaping was mostly confined to bounties.

The channel at the mouth of the Mississippi is steadily and rapidly deepening, since the work on the jetties began.

Last year's wheat crop of California is estimated at a value of $26,000,000, and the gold and silver crop at a million less.

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that a man can live thirty days on sour milk, but it curdles one's blood to think of it.

The religious campaign which Moody and Sankey are about to inaugurate in New York is to have a choir of a thousand voices.

E pluribus unum! A New York firm is manufacturing revolutionary and battle-field relics for sale at Philadelphia this summer.

The philanthropist Bergh has been guilty of an act of inhumanity. He has written a play which is to be produced at a New York theater.

Strange that, low as are the wages received by laboring men and mechanics so many liquor saloons should be supported by their patronage.

California proposes to forward a constant supply of fresh fruits to the Centennial during the height of the exhibition, by means of refrigerator cars.

The Hill of Fame is just now alive with centennial poets, and nine out of ten of them break their necks on the stumbling stones of misdirected efforts.

California banking corporations are to be required to keep posted in a conspicuous place the names of their stockholders with their respective number of shares.

Somebody calls the apple the fruit of youth, and says that as we grow old we crave them less." That is to say, we are less affected by siderial influences.

Crooked postal contracts are the latest. Over a hundred bids bearing the impress of a fraudulent stamp have just been discovered in the Postoffice Department.

The *Post* is apparently of opinion that if Jere. Black had lived in the time of Lot and been his next door neighbor, the Lord would never have destroyed Sodom.

At Greensburg, Indiana, they have a tree growing out of the tower of the courthouse, eight feet high and one hundred and twenty-five feet from the ground.

London is the gassiest city in the world. The length of its gas mains is 5,000 miles, and there are more than 54,000 street lamps, which burn 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas every night.

The coal companies operating in Western Maryland have combined to reduce the price of mining coal from sixty-five to fifty cents per ton on the first of February.

PERSONAL.

The Pope has at last taken his bed. Age and overwork must soon close his career and leave the Catholic Church to provide a new head.

The "Smith girls" of Glastonbury, Conn., again refuse to pay their taxes. "Taxation without representation is tyranny," is their motto.

Application has been made to Congress to make some provision for Catharine and Sophia Germain, who were rescued from the Cheyennes last winter by Col. Miles, after their parents and the remaining members of the family had been ruthlessly murdered by the savages.

Hon. E. P. Smith, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been invited by the American Missionary Association of New York, to visit Africa for the inspection of the missions established in that country by that society, and to inquire into the best method for enlarging its work.

Dr. Hambleton, the clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, explains that his son was named John Wilkes, after the great English commoner, and not after John Wilkes Booth, but that the child was sometimes jocosely called Booth, because a neighbor had a son named Abraham Lincoln! The explanation is as shameful as the original charge.

In Jackson county, Tennessee, an ex-rebel has been convicted of killing a Union soldier in 1865, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment therefor. The Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and jurors were all ex-rebels. This is about the first time the killing of a Union man has ever been recognized in the South as a crime.

Impudence, where is thy blush? The heirs of William K. Sebastian, of Arkansas, who was expelled from the United States Senate for disloyalty at the breaking out of the war, have sent to the Senate a memorial praying for the pay, perquisites and emoluments of which he was deprived by his expulsion.

OHIO NEWS.

It is proposed to erect a Gubernatorial mansion at Columbus.

There were fifty-nine deaths from small-pox in Cincinnati last week.

There were sixteen murders and thirty-six suicides committed in Hamilton county during the past year.

Crawford county is enduring a mud blockade, which has pretty near brought business to a standstill.

There were 652 marriage licenses issued in Franklin county during the year 1875, against 692 in 1874, and 621 in 1873.

Dr. Parmlee, a prominent young physician of Toledo, has suddenly dropped his practice, married an actress and taken to the stage.

A man named Butcher was knocked down on the streets of Columbus and robbed of $100 in money, and three or four hundred dollars in notes.

The Cincinnati Society of ex-Army and Navy Officers of the late war, organized about a year ago, held its first banquet Friday evening at the Burnet House.

Twenty-six State conventions were held in Columbus during the year 1875, beside one convention that brought delegates from half the State—the convention to elect a Bishop for the Southern diocese of Ohio.

A man named H. G. Douglass was thrown from a wagon, a short distance from Columbus, on the 14th inst., and had his neck dislocated. He survived but a few minutes.

The Cincinnati newspaper offices have been annoyed beyond all endurance by thieves who follow the carriers and steal the papers, and so the police have been employed and arrests are being made.

Money was invested during 1875 in Columbus, as follows: Public improvements, $903,900; manufactories, $176,000; business houses, $245,500; miscellaneous improvements, 145,000; dwellings, $614,850. Grand total, $2,085,250.

A Cleveland Councilman voted in favor of putting new seats in the Council Chamber, because, as he said, "when a chair slipped from under a member the papers said he was drunk." He wanted chairs that wouldn't slip.

Mrs. Turner, wife of a laboring man in Dayton, married a tramp named George Watson, while her lawful husband was absent, and started out on foot on their wedding tour. The party were very impecunious, not even having money enough to pay for their marriage license.

The Newark *Advocate* says the only editor who approaches Mr. Saxton, of the Urbana *Citizen*, in length of editorial service in one office is John Y. Glessner, Esq., who has been editor and publisher of the Mansfield *Shield and Banner* over thirty-seven years. He is now well nigh "three score and ten," but is as erect as a man of forty, and every day of the year finds him in his office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POETS AND NOVELISTS. A Series of Literary Studies. By George Barnett Smith. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

These delightful essays, or series of literary studies, originally appeared in several British magazines, attracting much attention at the time, and in response to friends they have been gathered into a volume. Since their first appearance they have been revised, and in some cases extended. The breadth of thought and elevated taste of the author has had free scope in the brilliancy of the subjects, and they have been clothed in language of the most attractive form. The elegance of style, and pure English, presents these noted poets and novelists in a charming manner. There is a terseness in the sentences, a kind of epigrammatic form, that renders the "studies" most delightful reading, and each study is compressed into a small space, in which the salient features of each subject are given with admirable pose. Its faultless typograpy and uncut leaves make it look as if it was just off an English press.

LETTERS AND SOCIAL AIMS. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The mere announcement of a new work from Emerson would be sufficient to many of our readers, but his views upon grave subjects are so strongly expressed that this volume will be read with increased interest by the public generally. Every page bears evidence of a more subdued expression of his peculiar views on moral and religious topics. As he grows older he becomes mellower and more evangelical. These letters and essays give evidence of profound scholarship and much originality of thought. Every department of the book, though diverse, finds him master of the situation, and there is a vein of solid ore in the strongly worded sentences, each being robed in pure English. He gives evidence of his rare poetical genius as well as his philosophical cast of mind. No one can trace these letters and essays without soon discovering the charm of Mr. Emerson's writings. His views on "Immortality" are hardly up to the standpoint of orthodoxy, but they are surrounded with a clearer atmosphere that his pronounce views on such topics previously. The list of subjects will enable the reader to judge of the character of the book, namely: Poetry and Imagination, Social Aims, Eloquence, Resources, The Comic, Quotation and Originality, Progress of Culture, Persian Poetry, Inspiration, Greatness, Immortality.

CURRENCY AND BANKING. By Bonamy Price, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

These lectures were originally delivered at Oxford, England, in 1869, in which all phases of the British form of banking are explained, as the subject had caused a good deal of discussion among the people. The views of Prof. Price are valuable to those concerned on this side of the water, in fact he takes occasion to refer to the financial discussion in this country. He is regarded among the foremost thinkers of the day, and his theories are widely believed. He evidently favors resumption and the best way to effect that object is by contraction. The subjects discussed are: Metallic Currency, Paper Currency, and the question, What is a Bank?

O'BRIEN AND FEN. By Charlotte Waldegrave, published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume belongs to the series of "Pioneers and Patriots of America," and is one of the best and most timely at the opening of the Centennial year. As a history of Washington and the country at large as well, the book possesses much interest, especially to young persons. An interesting feature is the picture of society a century ago and the difference between then and the present time. Mr. Abbott is a graphic writer, and he is greatly admired for the useful lessons which he inculcates in his stories.

OUR PLACE AMONG INFINITIES. A Series of Essays. By Richard A. Proctor. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The reputation of Mr. Proctor has been so well established, as an author and lecturer, that any work from his pen is sure to command the attention of hosts of readers, scientific and general as well. No lecturer has sought more to popularize astronomy and few have succeeded as well as he. These papers are reproduced from different periodicals and put in a book-form, to illustrate and emphasize his "New Theory." The main drift of the work is to discuss the question as to other inhabited worlds than ours, in which he promulgates views far different from those propounded in his earliest works. He argues that each plant has a certain duration, comprising infancy, youth, maturity and old age or decay. The first is represented by the sunlike state, as in Saturn and Jupiter, in which much heat and but little light is evolved, and which makes these yet unfit for the abode of human beings. Secondly, that of our earth, which has reached the condition of fullness or maturity; and lastly, as in the case of our moon, when that planet has passed over into a condition of decrepitude and decay. Aside from his peculiar views, the book is valuable to show the grand results of astronomical study and researches.

STORIES FROM THE LIPS OF THE TEACHER. Retold by a Disciple. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

Dr. Frothingham's object in this work is an excellent one, though many of the older readers will not agree with some of h's comments. The writer has sought to make the parables of Jesus to suggest to our minds, in some degree, what they suggested to the minds of their first hearers; to give the flavor of the climate, sunshine, scenery of the Holy Land. The style is simple, lucid, elegant, and almost hides the inspired words of the Great Teacher. They are admirably suited to the views of the "Liberal School" of religious thought.

SAFETY BOOK-KEEPING. By H. J. Metzenheimer. Published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

This thin volume of sixty-four pages is a remarkable one, the object being to expose book-keepers' frauds, how committed, how discovered and how prevented; it also gives a safe method of managing the cash department of retail stores; presents a convenient method of keeping a purchase account for commission houses, and a collection account for bad debts, with other suggestions of value to merchants and book-keepers in the management of accounts. Few persons will regret investing one dollar in a work of this character, and we advise the investment.

WITH HARP AND CROWN. By the author of "Ready-Money," etc. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper cover.

This volume belongs to the excellent series of "Osgood's Library of Novels," and is a romance of much interest to readers of fiction. The incidents and scenes are varied, and the characters are strongly drawn—if anything, too highly colored. "Dr. Joe" and "Fred" are outlined with the clear cut of statuary.

OWEN GWYNNE'S GREAT WORK. By Lady Augusta Noel, author of "Wandering Willie," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., city. Paper cover.

An English authority pronounces this volume a very pathetic and beautiful tale, in which an original conception is worked out charmingly. The characters are all delineated with rare tenderness and delicacy.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money, etc. Published by Harpers Brothers, New York. For sale by Clarke & Co. Paper cover.

This is a clever story cleverly told, with evidence of considerable vigor of thought and above the ordinary range of works of light fiction. The characters are well individualized and that of Majorie Castillian is admirably drawn.

Needless Suffering.

Many persons of weekly constitution, with dyspeptic and bilious tendencies, suffer life-long bodily distress unnecessarily. Their existences are commonly shorter than those of healthier mortals, but while they last, it is usually the case that they are continually dosing themselves, or being dosed to no purpose. Could they be induced to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for a while, strength regained, digestion restored, and the disappearance of bilious symptoms, would speedily acquaint them with the difference between a remedy which deals with causes, and those which affect symptoms merely. Not only are the Bitters a searching specific for complaints affecting the stomach, liver or intestinal canal, but they are, in consequence of their invigorative and bracing influence upon the entire physique, an admirable means of protecting the system against the atmospheric influences which beget malarial disease.

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No. 62 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST DECKENBACH VS. JACOB MEYER,
Court of Common Pleas No. 1. No. 314 March T., 1872.
The undersigned, Master in the above case, having been directed by the Court to distribute to and among the persons legally entitled to the same, the fund arising from the sale of the partnership property belonging to Jacob Meyer and Ernest Deckenbach, situate in Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, and sold on August 23, 1875, by order of said Court, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 62 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 15, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons having claims to said fund will present them to him.
H. H. McCORMICK,
Master.

Bruce & Negley,
ATTORNEYS.
TAKE NOTICE THAT THE "DUQUESNE GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY" have petitioned the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county, a No. ---, March term, 1876, for a dissolution of said corporation, and said Court have directed that if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, by the 5th of February, 1876, the Court will on that day decree a dissolution, in accordance with the prayer of the petition.
B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.
M

EDUCATIONAL.

Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. SPENCER, Civil and Mining Engineer, No. 59 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 1228 Wood street, or office.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, o Room 9, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
GOOD BARGAINS IN
Dress Goods!
We are offering some REAL GOOD BARGAINS in a large line of DRESS GOODS of newest styles and materials, and much under former prices in
Plaid Camels' Hair Suitings,
And plain colors to match. Some all-wool Plaid Dress Goods, new and handsome effects. Newest novelties in
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In all shades. Special low prices made for
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 22, 1876.

Monetary affairs show no special alteration, the market being well supplied with loanable funds and rates easy.

—The report of the condition of the New York associated banks at noon to-day shows an increase of $1,269,500 in the total reserve, made up of a gain of $1,808,400 in legal tender notes, less a loss of $538,900 specie. By reason of the increase of deposit liabilities of $1,938,700, the surplus reserve has gained only $853,075, the total of the surplus reserve being $14,810,050. The statement shows a large gain in national bank notes as well as legal tenders, and points to lower rates for loans. The following is a comparison of the averages for the past two weeks:

	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	Differences.
Loans.....	$261,631,100	$260,692,500	Dec. $ 938,600
Specie.....	23,309,100	22,773,200	Dec. 535,900
Legal tenders.....	44,562,500	46,367,900	Inc. 1,805,400
Deposits....	216,058,500	217,324,200	Inc. 1,265,700
Circulation	18,515,600	17,892,000	Dec. 623,600

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	Differences.
Specie.....	$ 23,309,100	$23,773,200	Dec.$ 535,900
Legal tenders.....	44,562,500	46,367,900	Inc. 1,805,400
Total reserve.....	$ 67,871,600	$69,141,100	Inc.$1,269,500
Reserve required against deposits.....	54,014,625	54,331,050	
Excess of reserve above legal requir'm'ts.	13,856,975	14,810,050	Inc.$ 953,075

—The report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending January 22, 1876, is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday.....	$ 921,238 55	$ 232,716 53
Tuesday.....	952,886 11	150,489 83
Wednesday.....	1,090,160 91	233,774 32
Thursday.....	1,078,458 92	98,911 79
Friday.....	748,406 31	109,091 79
Saturday.....	792,367 56	137,948 16
Total.....	$5,077,337 36	$ 963,933 41

—A New York letter furnishes some points concerning the condition of the stock market. It is said that the amount of Lake Shore held by the pool is rated at 100,000 shares; other outside parties working in Union hold about 50,000 shares. To sustain this movement the Commodore has advanced some $3,000,000 and is prepared to sustain the movement. Michigan Central, after hanging for weeks barely steady between 58 and 59, and the short interest being about 15,000 shares, the market being bare of stock, suddenly commenced to rise in terrifying spasms, and by Saturday had reached 63, forcing the bears to close their contracts. Ohio and Mississippi, under purchases for Montreal account, has advanced to 20, and the Granger stocks were bid up by the Lake Shore pool with great success in the case of St. Paul, but the Northwest party furnished stock freely and checked the advance. From all indications the coming week will be a lively one and interesting to operators who prefer to "fight the tiger" in the respectable Wall street fashion, and who frown upon a little game of "draw" as *gambling*.

—Yesterday we had the opinion of the "city man," or financial reporter of the London *Times*, on the proposition of Senator Sherman for a "common unit for money accounts" between Great Britain and the United States; to-day we have some considerations on this proposition from the editorial columns of the same journal. Editorially the *Times* views the case favorably, and thinks that the proposition should find favor if the English sovereign is accepted as the proposed unit; but the writer, who is supposed to report the opinions of men on Change, regarded the suggestion as revolutionary and unpardonable. Evidently the "city man" never fancied that any new system could be built on the English money divisions by any sane creatures; but it has occurred in the other department of the establishment that as we have the coin of our own just now we might be happy to make all that we expect to have on the basis of the sovereign, and that this would do no harm to British trade. There might be no objection to the sovereign itself, as it is practically a multiple of our own unit, and with a little change might be made exactly a multiple; but its value is too great. If England would abandon the ordinary fractional division, and instead of crowns and half crowns make "four-shilling" pieces, making them exactly of the value of the French five-franc piece, to which our dollar could be adapted, the "unit" would be attained and with exceedingly little change on anybody's part.—*Herald.*

—By telegraph we have from San Francisco a report of the financial condition of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company for 1875, the chief feature of which is the statement that 48,731,653 of metal has been extracted during that period.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 22, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold.....	113	113	112⅞	113
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.....	121⅛	121⅛		121⅛
5-20's.....	117	117⅛		.....
5-20's, 1865, new.....	118⅜	118⅜		.....
5-20's, 1867, registered.....	120⅜	120⅜		.....
5-20's, 1867.....	120⅜	121		.....
5-20's, 1868.....	121	121⅛		.....
10-40's.....	118⅝	118⅝		.....
10-40's coupons.....	118⅝	118⅝		.....
Currency 6's.....	123½	124		.....
New 4½ per cents.....	110½	110½		.....
Western Union Tel..	76⅛	76⅝	76¼	76⅛
Quicksilver.....	37	.....	37¼	.....
Pacific Mail.....	37⅛	.....	37⅜	37⅜
Panama.....	130	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express.....	104⅝	.....	105	.....
Wells-Fargo Express.....	85	.....	85¼	.....
American Express.....	58½	.....	58¾	.....
United States Exp'ss.....	.....	.....	60	.....
New York Central.....	110	110	110¼	.....
Erie.....	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
Michigan Central.....	61½	.....	62	.....
Michigan Southern.....	66⅜	67⅜	67	67⅜
Illinois Central.....	97⅜	.....	97⅝	.....
Clev. & Pittsburgh.....	.....	.....	91⅜	.....
Chicago & N'western.....	61½	.....	61¾	.....
Do preferred.....	80½	80⅝	81	.....
Rock Island.....	108	.....	107⅝	107⅞
St. Paul common.....	39⅝	.....	39¾	.....
Do preferred.....	73½	.....	74	.....
Wabash common.....	6⅛	.....	6¼	6¼
Fort Wayne.....	100½	.....	100	99⅝
Ohio & Mississippi.....	22½	.....	20½	.....
Union Pacific.....	68⅝	.....	69⅜	68
Harlem.....	133	.....	133	.....
Hannibal & St. Jos.....	21¼	.....	21¼	.....
Atlantic & Pac. pref.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain.....	20	.....	20	.....
C., C. & I. C.....	5½	.....	.....	4¾
Kansas Pacific.....	.....	.....	9 gall.	.....
S. Carolina, April.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	25½	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's.....	.....	.....	102½	.....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central..	.....	.....	66¼
Reading.....	22¾	.55	.....
United Cos. of N. J.....	.....	.....	136½
Oil Creek.....	.....	.....	13¾
Lehigh Valley.....	.....	.....	63½
Allegheny Valley.....	.....	.....	98
P., C., & St. L. m. b....	.....	.....	81¾

[By AssociatedPress.]
Gold Closed at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Money closed at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $280,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $130,000. Clearings $35,000,000. Sterling quiet at 485@488¾.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 113, carrying rates 1 to 5 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and in some cases high. Railroad bonds dull. State securities quiet but strong. Stocks opened strong and higher, but reacted during the last hour of business from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. from the highest point of the day. In final dealings the market was steady, but some cases prices recovered from ⅜ to ¾ per cent. Western shares continued to be the feature of the market, with Northwestern shares the strongest on the list. Transactions 134,000, shares, of which 18,400 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern, 10,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul, 15,000 Erie, 42,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,000 Wabash, and 4,000 Union Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph..	76¾	Toledo & Wabash.	6
Pacific Mail.....	37	Do preferred.....	17
Adams Express....	103	Fort Wayne.....	100½
Wells Fargo Ex...	85¼	Terre Haute.....	4
American Ex.....	58	Do preferred.....	20
United States Ex..	57¼	Chicago & Alton..	102¾
New York Central.	110	Do preferred.....	107
Erie.....	16⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	21½
Do preferred....	31	Indiana Central...	4¾
Harlem.....	133¼	Burling'n & Quincy.	119
Do preferred....	135	Hannibal & St. Jo.	21
Mich. Central.....	66¾	Atlantic & P. Tel..	18¾
Lake Shore.....	67¾	Delaware & Lack..	110¼
Illinois Central...	97¼	Union Pac. stock..	67¾
Clev. & Pitts.....	91¾	Gen. Pac. bonds...	103
Northwestern.....	61¾	Union Pac. bonds..	103
Do preferred....	80¾	Do land grants..	109¾
St. Paul.....	74	Mariposa.....	6
Do preferred....	73¾	Panama.....	130
N. J. Central.....	136½	Missouri Pacific..	12¾
Rock Island.....	108¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121¼	10-40's registered	117½
5-20's, 1865.....	118⅛	10-40's coupons....	117⅝
5-20's, 1865, new..	118⅝	New 5's	119¼
5-20's, 1867.....	120⅝	Currency 6's.....	124
5-20's, 1868.....	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old....	46	Virginia, old.....	38
Tennessee, new..	44¼	Missouri 6's.....	102¾
Virginia, new....	37		

LONDON, January 22, 5 P. M.—United States bonds 5-20's, 1865, 106; do, 1867, 106 10-40's, 107; funded loan 1881, 107; Railroad securities—Erie 14½; do preferred 29¼.

PARIS, January 22.—Rentes 66 francs 47½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 22.—United States bonds closed at 100¾ for new funded loan.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Gold 113. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 543; bank 545@546.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 22, 1876.

Trade on Saturday could not be called active. Buyers were inclined to purchase sparingly merely to meet their current wants. In regard to values we have but few changes to note, and these will be found duly noted. The weather on Saturday was unfavorable for outdoor trade. We had a drizzling rain all day. Taken as a whole there was no material change in the situation.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls.....	770	Corn, bus.....	1,940
Wheat, bush.....	750	Barley, bus.....	3,150
Oats, bus.....	1,960	Butter, pkgs.....	195
Bacon, lcs.....	250	Potatoes, bus.....	3,010
Hay, bales.....	195	Cheese, pieces....	226

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending Jan.	1.	8.	15.	22.
Flour, bbls.....	8,120	10,157	8,317	8,233
Apples, bbls.....	25	810	20	.....
Cheese, lbs.....	250	180	225	226
Corn, bus.....	12,318	7,330	13,108	10,694
Wheat, bus.....	4,700	2,960	2,340	4,220
Barley, bus.....	14,800	6,855	11,750	13,064
Rye, bus.....	3,946	1,512	1,485	1,220
Oats, bus.....	14,952	14,360	15,999	9,747
Butter, pkgs.....	462	770	395	342
Bacon, lcs.....	12,800	12,750	12,017	.....
Bacon, sks.....	320	464	2,255	.....
Potatoes, bus.....	7,562	14,990	5,760	6,987
Hay, bales.....	1,050	1,100	1,112	1,090

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

As noted in our last, the demand for choice wheat is steadily increasing, together with light offerings. The market at present favors holders, who will no doubt make good use of their advantage. The following are the ruling rates. Michigan white $1 30@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 35, the latter for strictly prime quality; Northwestern red $1 15@1 25; red do 90@$1 10, as to quality. Corn is quiet with light receipts at former prices. We quote new shelled at 51@53c for mixed; 52@55c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 63@65c. Oats were active at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 38@40c; white do at 42@ 45c; Western white 42@44c. Barley not much doing. Canada is held at $1 30 @1 32 ₩ bushel, choice to prime at $1 09@1 10; fall $1 05@1 15; Ky grades nominal at 80@$1 00. Rye quiet with sales of one car at 82c, held at 86@ 87½ ₩ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR.—The demand was fair and sales continue regular, particularly of favorite brands. In regard to values no change is reported. As is generally the case, common grades are dearer than fancy. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₩ bbl; No. 2 amber do $7 25; straight wheat flour $6 75@ 7 00; in sacks 25c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows. Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $6 75 @7 00; fancy do, Louis $8 00@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new process winter wheat flour $7 50@8 00; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $2 25 ₩ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₩ bbl; Buckwheat flour 2½@3c ₩ lb.

HAY.—Dealers report a fair trade demand. The receipts for the week show a falling off as compared with last of 225 bales. We quote upland prairie, baled, per ton, $12 00 @14 00; prime timothy $19 00@20 00. Loose $17 00@18 00. Straw rules at $11 50@12 00 per ton for baled.

MILL FEED.—There is a steady trade at low values. We quote bran at 80@85c per cwt; seconds 90c@1 00 ₩ cwt; middlings $18@ 20 ₩ ton. Meal in moderate demand at $1 40 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 25@1 50.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—The demand was a limited one. Dealers were taking hold sparingly. We quote choice eating apples at $2 25@3 50 ₩ barrel; large cooking $2 75 @3 00; common to medium grades in limited demand at $2 00@2 50 ₩ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER.—Holders of prime quality are firm in their views with sale at 6½@7c ₩ gallon.

BEANS.—Prime white navy beans are quoted in a jobbing way at $1 25@1 35 ₩ bushel; medium are nominally at $1 15@1 25.

BEESWAX.—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@ 32c ₩ lb.

BUTTER.—The demand for choice roll is steadily improving, whilst medium and common grades are without change. We quote the former at 28@30c ₩ lb; medium to good 26@28c; common nominal at 12@18c ₩ lb.

CHEESE.—There is a light trade at unchanged prices. We quote prime Ohio factory at 12½@ 13c ₩ lb; New York Goshen 13@13½c; Switzer 14@16c; Limburger 12@13c.

CIDER.—The market was firm under light receipts; prices are nominal at $5 00@7 00 per bbl, as to quality and size of barrels.

DRIED FRUITS.—Bright apples, sliced, 11¼@12c; Bright apples, quartered, 11¼@11½c; Prime halves, new, 12½@13c; Peaches, peeled, 20@ 21c; Blackberries 14c; Huckleberries 15@16c; Raspberries 33@33c; Cherries, pitted, 25@26c Cherries, unpitted, 8@9c.

EGGS.—Are dull with a material decline in prices. Fresh lots sold at 30c, but those ready for exceeds the demand.

HONEY.—Is in fair supply. We note sales in a retail way at $4 00@4 25 ₩ barrel.

HOMINY.—New domestic hominy is steady at 2½@ 2¾c ₩ lb; California is quoted at 3c ₩ lb.

HOPS.—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quite nominal. Fresh, however, rule at 15@20c ₩ lb, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Is ample supply. We quote nominally 10½@11c ₩ lb.

NUTS.—Chestnuts are the season is drawing to a close. We quote nominally at $2 50@3 00 per bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; pecans are in limited demand at 12½@ 20c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₩ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₩ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 ₩ bushel.

POTATOES.—The week's receipts show a large increase. The market could not be called an active one. We quote peachblows at 38@40c ₩ bushel on track. Early Rose 35@36c; Peerless 35@38c. From store sales were made of peachblows at 43@45c.

POULTRY.—The supply of poultry continues very light, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. We quote dressed chickens, 12½@13c ₩ lb; turkeys 13@14c; ducks 14@16c. Live chickens 50@60c per pair by the coop.

SEEDS.—Timothy is in fair demand and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 35 ₩ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 60@1 75 ₩ bushel. Timothy $3 40@3 50 ₩ bushel. Clover 6@6½c ₩ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₩ bushel.

Provisions.

Business continues to move with some steadiness, the transactions, however, being conducted chiefly on a hand to mouth basis. The tendency of prices continues easy but nearly unchanged.

CURED AND CUT MEATS.—Hams, sugar-cured 14½c; shoulders do, 9c; breakfast bacon 12c; do, 14½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₩ 50@7 00 per dozen; plain smoked, 10c; pickled, sides 13½c; clear do 12½c; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK.—The market is easy. We quote prime mess per bbl $21 00@21 50.

LARD.—We quote refined in tierces 15½c ₩ lb, do tubs 15½c, in buckets 15¾c, 5 lb cans 16¼c; 5 lb do 16¾c; 3 lb pails 17; do 5 lb, 16¾c; do 6 lb, 16¾c.

LARD OIL.—The market is firm. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 65 per gallon. No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW.—We quote chandlers tallow at 10@ 10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at $8 00@8 25

Groceries.

The market was steady with a moderate trade demand. So far as values are concerned we have no change to record.

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Sugars.*	₩ lb.
Fancy Rio.....	25	Standard A.....	10½c
Choice do.....	24	Granulated.....	10½c
Prime Rio.....	23	Do. extra C.....	10c
Good Rio.....	22	Extra C—yel..	9½@9¾c
Ordinary Rio.....	21	Prime yellow..	9c
Java.....	33	Franklin, B....	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut loaf.....	11½c
Rich in paper sks	22½c	Crushed.....	11½c
31 grades do.	22½@25c	Powdered.....	11½c
Rio, in bulk..	20@21c	Diamond crushed	11½c
Java, in papers..	35	Good fair N. O....	5 c
Java, in bulk.....	34½c	Fully do.....	5½c
Teas.		Prime do.....	6 c
Young Hyson..	45c@$1 00	Choice fair do....	9 c
Gunpowder..	40@$1 10	White clarified..	8½c
Imperial....	80c@ 90	Molasses.	₩ gall.
Japan.....	40c@ 85	Str'y ch. N. O..	30@35c
Oolong.....	25c@ 80	Fenian.....	32@35c
Fancy.....	1 00	Good.....	30c
Souchong.....	35c@ 60	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₩ lb	Ex. white drips..	70c
Pearl.....	4½@5	Sugar drips.....	60c
Silver glos.....	9½@	Lower grades..	35@50c
Corn.....	10½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves.....	30 c
Choice Carl'a..	7½@8	Allspice.....	18@19 c
Patna.....	7½@8	Cassia.....	33@35 c
Rangoon.....	7½@7¾c	Nutmegs.....	@1 35
Louisiana.....	7 c	Pepper.....	25 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs..	5 c	Irish soap, ₩ box..	@1 25
Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	5½ c	Castile, ₩ box....	5 75
Bi-carb, in ¼ papers.	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₩ box	6 90
Candles.		Babbitt's, ₩ box..	4 75
Star, full weight..	18 c	Do. N. Y. City..	@4 50
Stearine.....	15 c	German mottled do	@4
Mould.....	11@12 c		

TOBACCO.—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist.....	43@55c
Spun roll.....	60@63c	Smoking—Gran-	
Black Navy.....	55@63c	ulated.....	50@75c
Black Tens.....	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco*—	
Louisville Navy..	60@63c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Cav..	63@70c	wrappers....	15@20c
Virginia Navy..	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens..	63@70c	Ohio seed filler..	9@12c
Virginia Cav..	58@64c	Conn. (choice)	
Double Thick..	63@65c	wrappers.....	50@70c
Flounders.....	63@65c	Conn. filler.....	12@15c
Bright pounds..	63@64c	Havana wrappers	$2 25@3 50
Black Quarters..	57@60c	Havana fillers	95c@$1 25
Rough & Ready	55@56c	*Cigars.*	
Fine Cut plugs..	70@80c	Penn'a. seed.....	@15@ 20
Fine Cut.....	55@60c	Connecticut.....	25@ 30
Cut and Dry.....	33@42c	Scotch Snuff....	45@50c
Scotch Snuff....	55@70c	Rappee & Havana.	35@ 50
Black Snuff.....	60@65c	Havana.....	60@150

CANNED GOODS.—Are in moderate demand so far as prices are concerned. We have no quotable change to note. Tomatoes, 3-lb cans ₩ doz, $1 60; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 35; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans $1 80; peaches, 2-lb cans ₩ 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans ₩ doz, $1 50; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₩ doz, $5 50; bibs containing 1,500 pickles, $6 25; bbls containing 900 pickles, $4 75.

DRIED FRUITS.—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins —Layers, new ₩ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c; Muscatels $3 50@4 00 ₩ bushel.

Currants 8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@9½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₩ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

January 24.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville:

	Rcts. Oil City.	Exp. Penn R.R.	Exp. Penn R.R.
	Rail. Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Monday, January 17.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday, January 18.....	462	.....	.....
Wednesday, January 19....	230	.....	.....
Thursday, January 20.....	618	.....	.....
Saturday, January 22.....	164	.....	.....
Total for week.....	1,564	.....	.....
Since Jan. 1.....	3,646	.....	5,779
To Jan. 22, 1876.....	5,210	.....	5,779
Same time 1875.....	20,127	.....	8,117
Same time 1874.....	15,980	3,903	10,057
Same time 1873.....	113,549	2,500	20,186
Same time 1872.....	58,745	3,000	21,415
Same time 1871.....	50,247	8,000	20,720
Same time 1870.....	50,894	5,000	20,704
Same time 1869.....	60,417	3,007	20,464
Same time 1868.....	103,474	18,200	20,588

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was an active one, particularly in the oil regions. The rates as compared with our last quotations show only a material advance in prices and of course oil producers are happy, the advance at the wells ranging from 54@75c per barrel. The receipts by rail were small, but exhibit an increase over the week previous. The receipts by the Columbia Conduit Company continue large, exceeding 50,000 barrels per month. The market at present favors holders, who will no doubt make good use of their present opportunity. The volume of sales and resales reported during the week in the oil regions continue heavy, but is principally of a speculative character, as the following statement shows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday.....	32,000	Thursday.....	53,000
Tuesday.....	168,000	Friday.....	88,500
Wednesday.....	85,000	Saturday.....	240,000
Total.....			866,500
Last week.....			976,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts by the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels.....	776	1,564

The following are the receipts of crude from all points by river and rail for the past twelve years, from January 1st:

	Barrels.
January 22d, 1876.....	8,210
Same time 1875.....	32,347
Same time 1874.....	150,890
Same time 1873.....	113,540
Same time 1872.....	84,745
Same time 1871.....	50,297
Same time 1870.....	50,091
Same time 1869.....	60,417
Same time 1868.....	103,374
Same time 1867.....	3,049
Same time 1866.....	40,121
Same time 1865.....	15,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad....	5,115	.....

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past five years from January 1 to January 22:

Roads.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R.....	5,027	2,500	3,003	.....	.....
A. V. R. R....	40,475	20,126	10,037	9,595	5,779
Total.....	45,545	22,746	13,040	9,595	5,779

SATURDAY.

CRUDE.—The market was an active one in the oil regions, and transactions were liberal. So far, however, as prices are concerned, we have no particular change to record. The advance before noted has been fully maintained in the leading certificates. We quote: Feb. shipments at 90c; March, 90½c; April, 91c; and United at $1 00@1 02¼; immediate shipment $2 05. The sales and resales aggregate 133,000 barrels.

REFINED.—The market has undergone no particular alteration, and holders are not anxious to sell. The rates on cars are 10½@10¾c.

NEW YORK.—There was a moderate inquiry for shipping at 14@14½c. Philadelphia reported for and this month held at 13¾@14c. Baltimore is held the same as Philadelphia, 13¾@14c.

OIL BARRELS.—Are in fair demand with sales of city at $1 30; country $1 15@1 20.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 22.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened firm in the morning, the closing quotations being: Regular February $1 01½ bid for United; some sales were made at this former figure. The feeling became stronger before noon, considerable business being done at $1 03¼@1 04¾. A few sales were reported at $1 05, but this was not openly bid. In the afternoon the feeling was a trifle weaker and the market declined to $1 02¾ bid and $1 03¾ asked sales at both figures. At four o'clock sales were made at $1 02@1 01¾, and before five o'clock $1 03¼ was paid for some certificates. At this time $1 80 was freely bid for Conduit with no sellers, and later in the day $1 81¼ could have been obtained for oil in this line. In Union a moderate business was done prices ranging at $1 85¼ to $1 85¾. Grant, Kerns, Pennsylvania and Relief could have been quoted at close of business at $1 75@1 77¾. In Southwest Corners nothing doing. During last hour of business sales of about 100,000 barrels of United was made at $1 85¼@1 85¾. Some of these at the latter figure. $1 85¾ were thought to be the best sales and hardly noticed, though at least 50,000 bbls were bona fide sales. The following sales and resales of 5,000 barrels of United, strictly fresh, at $1 85¾, and the market closed steady and firm at this figure asked; $1 85¼ was bid. Sales: Certificates pipage paid, large and car shipment, ranged from 92@92½c. Sales 133,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, January 22.—The *Courier* says: United opened at $1 81¼@1 82¾, and advanced to $1 85¾, with sales at that figure here, and at Oil City at $1 86¾, when it declined to the opening figures. Conduit and Union maintained same figures throughout the day. There was an advance in outside lines from yesterday's quotations, and at close quoted at 75@ 76½. Immediate shipment closed at $2 00@2 02½ and Upper road at $2 05. Sales 30,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 22, closing 21.—Petroleum is again a little better in Pittsburgh and smarter creek markets, with very little done; sales 3,000 barrels crude in shipping order in Philadelphia at 11c; 1,000 barrels crude sold here in New York and 5,000 refined do at 14¼c; also 3,500 cases brilliant reported sold at 25½c, and 2,000 Philadelphia 3,000 barrels refined at 13¾c. The quotations are: Crude in bulk 85@86½c for prompt; do in shipping order 11¾c; refined 14¼c; cases 18¼@19¼c. At Baltimore refined rules at 13¾c; at Philadelphia 13¾c. Naphtha is quoted at 5½c. Lunkenheimer 19½c.

CORK.—The market was firm under light receipts; prices are nominal at 25 00@7 00 per bbl, as to quality and size of barrels.

DRIED FRUITS.—Bright apples, sliced, 11¼@12c; Bright apples, quartered, 11¼@11½c; Prime halves, new, 12½@13c; Peaches, peeled, 20@ 21c; Blackberries 14c; Huckleberries 15@16c; Raspberries 33@33c; Cherries, pitted, 25@26c Cherries, unpitted, 8@9c.

EGGS.—Are dull with a material decline in prices. Fresh lots sold at 30c, but those ready for exceeds the demand.

HONEY.—Is in fair supply. We note sales in a retail way at $4 00@4 25 ₩ barrel.

HOMINY.—New domestic hominy is steady at 2½@ 2¾c ₩ lb; California is quoted at 3c ₩ lb.

HOPS.—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quite nominal. Fresh, however, rule at 15@20c ₩ lb, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Is ample supply. We quote nominally 10½@11c ₩ lb.

NUTS.—Chestnuts are the season is drawing to a close. We quote nominally at $2 50@3 00 per bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; pecans are in limited demand at 12½@ 20c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₩ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₩ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 ₩ bushel.

POTATOES.—The week's receipts show a large increase. The market could not be called an active one. We quote peachblows at 38@40c ₩ bushel on track. Early Rose 35@36c; Peerless 35@38c. From store sales were made of peachblows at 43@45c.

POULTRY.—The supply of poultry continues very light, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. We quote dressed chickens, 12½@13c ₩ lb; turkeys 13@14c; ducks 14@16c. Live chickens 50@60c per pair by the coop.

SEEDS.—Timothy is in fair demand and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 35 ₩ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 60@1 75 ₩ bushel. Timothy $3 40@3 50 ₩ bushel. Clover 6@6½c ₩ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₩ bushel.

Provisions.

Business continues to move with some steadiness, the transactions, however, being conducted chiefly on a hand to mouth basis. The tendency of prices continues easy but nearly unchanged.

CURED AND CUT MEATS.—Hams, sugar-cured 14½c; shoulders do, 9c; breakfast bacon 12c; do, 14½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₩ 50@7 00 per dozen; plain smoked, 10c; pickled, sides 13½c; clear do 12½c; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK.—The market is easy. We quote prime mess per bbl $21 00@21 50.

LARD.—We quote refined in tierces 15½c ₩ lb, do tubs 15½c, in buckets 15¾c, 5 lb cans 16¼c; 5 lb do 16¾c; 3 lb pails 17; do 5 lb, 16¾c; do 6 lb, 16¾c.

LARD OIL.—The market is firm. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 65 per gallon. No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW.—We quote chandlers tallow at 10@ 10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at $8 00@8 25

Groceries.

The market was steady with a moderate trade demand. So far as values are concerned we have no change to record.

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Sugars.*	₩ lb.
Fancy Rio.....	25	Standard A.....	10½c
Choice do..

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 24, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.010	55	93	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt.rain
2 P. M.	29.997	49	77	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.122	38	81	N.W.	Gentle	Lt.rain

Mean barometer.. 30.053 | Highest thermom....57
Mean thermom....; 45 | Lowest thermom....38
Rainfall..... 60

Pittsburgh Female College.

Next term commences February 4th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. FMWF

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWF

Iron City College,

corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Open day and evening. Students received at any time. For terms, call or address J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

An Owner Wanted.

On Friday a man entered the pawn office of Henry Fuhr, on Smithfield street, and asked an advance upon a ladies gold guard chain. Suspecting that the article might be stolen Mr. Fuhr made such inquiries, at the same time holding the property that the man scared and ran out. An owner is wanted for the chain.

Rich's Ice Pond.

Jared M. Brush *et al.* filed a bill in equity on Saturday, in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, against Rev. A. J. Rich and Martha Rich, his wife. The plaintiffs complain that the defendants, who occupy a piece of property adjoining theirs at at Brushton station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been in the habit, for some years, of damming up a spring of water on their (the defendants') land, until it overflows the lands of the plaintiffs, instead of running out through a culvert, as it was should. The proceedings are instituted to obtain an injunction against the defendants for maintaining this dam.

Dwelling Burned at Evergreen

The fine residence of William Walton, Esq., at Evergreen Hamlet, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The fire was first discovered in the room occupied as the nursery, and is supposed to have resulted from a defective flue. The building, being a frame one, burned rapidly, and but a comparatively small portion of the household goods were saved. From what can be learned the loss will be about one-half covered by insurance. Mr. Walton had erected the building within two years, and it contained all the modern improvements. It was totally destroyed, and the loss will probably reach $10,000.

The Wilkinsburg Schools.

The school board of Wilkins township made answer to the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, that they had taken steps to open the schools in the Wilkinsburg district, as soon as teachers could be had and the rooms put in order, and the rule granted against them was discharged. The three mill tax levied in the township has been extended over the Thirty-seventh ward, and the collector will be set to work at once. The schools will be kept open till the first of July, and whether any longer or not remains to be determined. If not, then the people will have to pay a full year's tax for five months schooling.

Burglars Arrested.

About twelve o'clock Saturday night Mr. Joseph Podany, who keeps a saloon and cigar store on Ohio street, near Chestnut, Allegheny, heard a noise, which caused him to think burglars were forcing an entrance to his store. He arose and went down stairs, where he found two men engaged in an attempt to break in. They had succeeded in breaking off the iron bar which held the window shutters, and would have been in the building in a very short time but for the interruption caused by the unlooked for appearance of Mr. Podany. The burglars took to their heels, closely pursued by Mr. P., who was soon reinforced by officer Atkinson, and one of the rascals was captured in a lumber yard at the foot of Troy Hill. An accurate description was obtained of the other, through which he was arrested yesterday by officer Jerry Smith. They gave their names as Kreible and Seifert, and were locked up for a hearing.

The St. Louis Bridge Builders.

We find the following in a New York City paper: The pleadings in the suit of Bailey Hascall against the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company have been filed in the County Clerk's office. The plaintiff sues on three notes, each for $29,811 04, made by the defendants, and made payable at the Bank of Commerce here, and on six notes, each for $20,000, made by the defendants; on five of the six he allows an offset of $4,400 each, derived from the sale of collaterals, and on the sixth an offset of $5,600. His whole claim is for $191,723 12, after deducting the offsets.

The defense is that the plaintiff is not the real party in interest, but the Keystone Bridge Company; that in May, 1874, there being some dispute as to how much was due the latter company, an agreement for arbitration was entered into, and the defendants, as part of this agreement, gave the plaintiff $29,811 04 and five notes for $20,000 each, the latter being secured by other notes and third mortgage bonds, but, the defendants claim, only as security for the amount to be finally awarded. They claim that no such award has been made, and that under a clause of the agreement the Keystone Company has taken possession of the securities and sold them to itself by a colorable sale. The sixth $20,000 note they claim was made on account of a similar arrangement with Andrew Carnegie, who had a disputed claim for anticipating the contract time for completing the St. Louis Bridge which the Keystone Company obtained possession of.

A Desperado Rearrested.

Some months ago, it will be remembered a man named Charles De Grath, who had been charged with perjury in connection with obtaining a divorce from his wife, at Cairo, Illinois, and also with bigamy, was arrested in the East, and jumped from a railway train near Altoona, while being conveyed West for trial. He had an arm broken, and a shoulder dislocated in jumping from the train, but he managed to escape. He was recently rearrested at Hoboken, New York, by some of Pinkertons detectives, and on Saturday he was conveyed through this city handcuffed and shackled. He is alleged to have been illegally divorced, by reason of false swearing, and as he married again soon after obtaining his release from his first wife, he is charged with bigamy. His second wife accompanied him, and had one thousand dollars in money to put up as bail for him—this being the amount originally demanded. The bail, it is said, will be increased to three, or, perhaps, five thousand dollars, so that she may be compelled to keep her recently wedded husband in limbo. He is reported to be worth considerable money made by the sale of a "magic oil," patented by his first wife. The detectives had been "laying for him" for several days and caught him at a saloon which he had incautiously visited. On searching his house they found two six shooters and a large bowie knife, in reference to which he remarked that if the detectives had ever attempted to take him from his own castle he would certainly have butchered some of them.

Centennial Passenger Rates.

The special committee appointed by the General Ticket Agents' Association of the United States to arrange and recommend a schedule of Centennial passenger rates, recently held a meeting at Philadelphia and will report to the association at its special meeting to be held at Louisville, Kentucky, February 9th. Ten out of the thirteen members of the committee were present and Western roads were well represented. It was decided to recommend a reduction of 25 per cent. on present rates for the round trip from all points of the country east of Omaha to Philadelphia or New York.

Tickets will be sold from May 10 to October 31. They will be good for thirty days only from points east of Omaha, and probably the time will be shortened from points within a day's ride of New York and Philadelphia. It will also be recommended by the Committee that round tickets from the west be made good, eastward, over one route, and westward over another route. Thus visitors to the Centennial can come eastward *via* Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls and the Grand Trunk, or by way of Baltimore and Washington. Passengers will be allowed to stop over at all places on the route at pleasure, except within a certain distance of New York and Philadelphia, which properly includes local travel. Excursion tickets at reduced rates are already arranged from New York and Philadelphia to Niagara Falls, the St. Lawrence, and the New England States.

Mr. Abbott, of the Erie road, said he could not say what the sleeping car companies would do toward reducing the prices of accommodation, but he thought they ought to make a discount. The four trunk lines will erect an American tourist ticket office on the Centennial grounds, to be operated by the companies in concert. The plan of the building will probably be a model American railway station. It is understood that trains will be run between New York and Philadelphia every twenty minutes during ten hours of the day, and and ample night trains will also be furnished.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Large Attendance and Interesting Exercises.

The Saturday morning session of the Pittsburgh Institute, held in Ralston School Hall, Penn avenue, was one of the most successful, so far as numbers and order are concerned, of any within the knowledge of the writer. Every seat was full, and the intense interest manifested in the proceedings give evidence of the growing interest on the part of our teachers in these educational meetings. The order was excellent, which cannot be said of any previous institute the past five years. This is indeed gratifying, and while the Pittsburgh Institute has the reputation of being one of the best in the State, we believe a new leaf has been turned, and that our teachers are determined to make it still better each succeeding session. There is also a growing interest on the part of our citizens in these meetings.

The Institute was called to order by Superintendent George J. Luckey.

"When Shall the Harvest Be," a song, was announced, and sung in good style by the High School choir, conducted by Prof. E. Rinehart, with Master Ed. Lloyd at the piano. The following are the names of those who participated: Edwin Logan, Jennie M. Miller, Mary Moore, Estelle McCullough William Moore, and Harvey S. Patterson.

Select readings then followed by Ella Sloan and Cora Thrumpston, of the Primary Department, Lawrence schools. Ella Sloan read a selection entitled "Love Lightens Labor," and Allie Woods, "The Dead Doll." Both pieces were well read with an utterance and volume of voice that could be distinctly heard throughout the large hall. With the exception of a little too much straggling of words, the modulations of the voice in emphasis, accent, and inflection were ample evidence that their teachers at least, enter into the meaning and spirit of the author so that it becomes apparent even in such young readers as these.

LANGUAGE RECITATION.

Miss Hannah J. Reese, of the Peebles schools, conducted a class recitation in "Language." The class consisted of twenty-five or thirty girls and boys from the Medium department, and the method presented was an excellent one. The movement of the class was of that orderly and methodical character which makes a school room pleasant, and inculcates habits of attention, ease and grace on the part of the pupils. That those teachers among our readers who were not present may have the benefit of this admirable method, we briefly indicate it here: The bell tapped; the pupils marched gracefully and quietly to their places in single file; the girls in front and the boys in the rear. When the line reached the entrance left of the class, they counter marched to the extreme right, the girls taking their places, while the boys followed, taking their places in such a manner that the girls and boys had alternate positions in the class. The class then proceeds to analyze and explain as follows: "This is a sentence, because it contains a thought expressed in words. It is an interrogative sentence, because it is used in asking a question. You is the subject, because it is the thing spoken of (affirmed or predicated). "Ever see a queen' is the predicate, because it is the thing stated. 'See' is a verb, because it is an action word. 'You' is a pronoun, because it is a word used instead of a noun. 'Ever' is an adverb, because it modifies the verb 'see.' 'A' is an article, because 'a,' 'an' and 'the' are articles (because it is a word used before nouns to limit or define their application.) 'Queen' is a noun, because it is the name of an object (person). It is a common noun, because it means but one. 'Queen' is followed by an interrogation point, because it is the last word in an interrogative sentence." The individual members of the class are called on in this way, a portion of the time during the recitation, constructing the different kind of sentences—declarative, exclamatory and interrogative. Any mistakes that are made are corrected by the class. It is then changed to a written exercise, the pupils being required to write the sentences on the black-board, and give the analysis of the same, and reasons for the use of capitals, punctuation, etc., above. The papers containing the whole of the recitation are then lifted for correction, like quills from the writing exercise papers, after which they are submitted to the teacher for re-examination and correction. The next lesson is then assigned; the bell taps for attention; another tap calls the class to their feet, and a third tap is a signal for retirement.

Principal Douglass and the teachers of Peebles have reason to feel proud of their school.

Emma Hoberger and Nettie Garrow, of the Medium department, Allen schools, read, the former, a poem entitled "Autumn," and the latter, a piece entitled "Independence Bell."

Miss Moore, of the High School, then sang two solos in a very pleasing manner, which was followed by two more readings by Master Samuel Eades, "Independence Bell" and Mollie Carey, "Chicago," both of the Washington schools, grammar department.

Professor Fisher, who was to have reported on Mental Arithmatic, being ill, the subject was deferred indefinitely. Rodney Jones, Duncan and Cochran, and on motion of Prof. Gourley further discussion was postponed until next Institute.

Professor Eaton announced a meeting of Committee on Permanent Certificates at the Central Board rooms next Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock, and requested all applicants to be present.

The Committee on Obituary Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Ford, Montgomery and Stephenson, was continued and requested to report at the next Institute.

Principal Douglass then read a detailed report of the Auditing Committee, of the receipts of the Institute from 1870 to the present time, showing who had a deposit, the delinquents and the several amounts in arrear.

Miss Jennie Ralston also read an itemized report of the receipts and expenditures covering the same period.

The reports provoked considerable discussion. Although they are made yearly, two or three teachers, who never attend the Institutes, recently endeavored to create a false impression on the public mind, through the daily papers, with regard to the moneys not being accounted for. This was a signal for the same tactics on Saturday by the class, first calling on the individual pupils. For example, the word Queen is given to "Willie, who rising, gives the following sentence: "Did you ever see a queen?" and proceeds to analyze and explain as follows: "This is a sentence, because it contains a thought expressed in words. It is an interrogative sentence, because it is used in asking a question. You is the subject, because it is the thing spoken of (affirmed or predicated). "Ever see a queen' is the predicate, because it is the thing stated. 'See' is a verb, because it is an action word. 'You' is a pronoun, because it is a word used instead of a noun. 'Ever' is an adverb, because it modifies the verb 'see.' 'A' is an article, because 'a,' 'an' and 'the' are articles (because it is a word used before nouns to limit or define their application.) 'Queen' is a noun, because it is the name of an object (person). It is a common noun, because it means but one. 'Queen' is followed by an interrogation point, because it is the last word in an interrogative sentence." The individual members of the class are called on in this way, a portion of the time during the recitation, constructing the different kind of sentences—declarative, exclamatory and interrogative. Any mistakes that are made are corrected by the class. It is then changed to a written exercise, the pupils being required to write the sentences on the black-board, and give the analysis of the same, and reasons for the use of capitals, punctuation, etc., above. The papers containing the whole of the recitation are then lifted for correction, like quills from the writing exercise papers, after which they are submitted to the teacher for re-examination and correction. The next lesson is then assigned; the bell taps for attention; another tap calls the class to their feet, and a third tap is a signal for retirement.

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THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Typhoid Epidemic to be Investigated by the County Medical Society.

At a recent meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society, a committee of five, with Dr. Wm. H. Daly as chairman, was appointed to investigate the causes the typhoid epidemic which prevailed in the Reform School during the five months ending April, 1875. Dr. Daly is the physician in charge of the institution, and his annual report, recently published, has excited great interest among the medical profession. The investigation which they propose is not to be directed against the management of the institution, but solely in the interest of medical science. The sanitary condition of the school will necessarily be subjected to rigid inquiry, including drainage, ventilation water supply, personal cleanliness, diet, etc. The epidemic exhibited some marked characteristics, as appears from Dr. Daly's report, and these the skilled medical practitioner will carefully study and apply. The amount of sickness was appalling, there being no less than two hundred and ten typhoid fever cases in five months, in a population of about three hundred. To these were added eight cases of typhoid dysentery. The deaths from typhoid fever numbered eleven, or about five per cent. of those attacked, which is the lowest recorded per centage under similar circumstances known to the attending physician. While the mortality was comparatively low, the number of cases was frightful in large, being eighty-six per cent. Dr. Daly, in his report, ably discusses the local causes, and draws conclusions from his mode of treatment which are very important, and the soundness of which the medical profession will do well to test. Two or three facts appear from the report: the drainage seems to have been defective; there is some doubt as to the purity of the water used for drinking; and above all, the supply of fresh air was wholly inadequate. On this important point we quote from the report:

"The ventilation of the main building is fair for the number of occupants, owing to the large size of the rooms, but as regards the cells or of dormitories occupied by the children there is neither sufficient ventilation, nor, indeed, is there sufficient atmospheric air contained in them to sustain the proper and healthful respiration of one human being. An apartment for one person should, at least, have a capacity of 1,200 cubic feet of air, with a ventilation which would change or renew this every hour. In each of these cells there is less than 500 cubic feet contained, with a ventilating capacity which would not change or renew the atmosphere materially in ten hours, the average time they are occupied by the children."

Let us hope that the committee will give all these matters their careful attention, and that their researches may aid in throwing light upon the mysterious operations of that dreadful type of disease. The results may not be imputed to any blame upon the institution itself, (as it is soon to be removed to another place,) but they are very important as effecting the general subject.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Ault & Comforth, bankrupts, of Warren county. Assignees' report presented and confirmed nisi.

John Holden *et al.* vs. the Citizens' Bank of Titusville, Bankrupts. Petition of F. A. Arnes for discharge presented and the usual order made.

R. Brett, Charles Brett and Irving Brett, bankrupts, of Butler. Petition of each for a discharge presented and the usual order made.

Thomas Kirwin, bankrupt, Butler. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made.

Francis Adam, bankrupt, of this city. Register's report on the adjustment of liens was confirmed.

Isadore Coblens, bankrupt, this city. Petition of W. W. Patrick for a quit claim of bankrupt's interest in certain real estate held as colateral security, was presented and referred to Register Shafer.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Pauline Lang vs. Herman Lang. Decree of divorce awarded.

John Fehl and wife vs. H. W. Williams *et al.* Rule on plaintiff granted to show cause why bail should not be discharged.

The Protestant Evangelical (Van Cleve) Chapel was granted a charter of incorporation.

Little vs. Mellon. Leave granted to master to open hearing on part of defendant.

Certain property was exempied by leave of Court, in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Mansfield B. Brown.

Report of Auditor was confirmed absolutely in matter of the voluntary assignment of Joseph A. Crozier to Edward H. Goodwin.

George F. Gilmore was appointed Auditor in the matter of voluntary assignment of John Graham and Sarah Hetty.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Sharp *et al.*, vs. West Penn Railroad Company; Williams, assignee, vs. Neel *et al.*; Holmes *et al.* vs. Davis; Holmes vs. Milligan *et al.*; Borshoffer vs. Aber; Wetzel vs. Gray, trustee, vs. Reed; same vs. Algeo & Co.; same vs. Holmes; same vs. Welt; Street vs. Rhoads; McCune vs. O'Connor; Hamilton vs. McMillan *et al.*; Gray, trustee, vs. Lightcap; same vs. McCrea; same vs. Cunningham *et al.*; same vs. Keating.

Common Pleas No. 3—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the matter of the dissolution of the Citizens' Oil Refining Company, a rule to show cause was granted why the confirmation of account should not be set aside and the account referred to a master to state an account between the Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal and Coke Company and the Citizens' Refining Company, February 29. In the meanwhile proceedings stayed.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the First Baptist Church of Verona.

James H. Porte was appointed to take testimony in the case of Theresa Hassur by her next friend vs. Joseph Hassur.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Addie Bell vs. Bank of Pittsburgh; McKenney & Son vs. Tenth Ward Bank; Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Milligan *et al.*; McAteer and wife vs. Harcum *et al.*; Beecher and wife vs. Cowan; Lonebaugh vs. Clows; Law vs. Coward; Lonebaugh vs. Clows; Hammill vs. Rabe; Craney vs. Ross *et al.*; Holmes *et al.* vs. Cartwright; Elliott vs. McDermott; Chambers vs. Gregg.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Christian Inggi. Sale of real estate confirmed absolutely, and administratrix directed to make deed.

Estate of J. W. Johnston, deceased. Petition to Oliver Ferson, executor, to file his account. Citation directed to issue, returnable February 1st.

Emma Beutler, minor. Wm. Frederick Lenz appointed guardian and bond approved.

Estate of John Douglass, deceased. Sale of real es ate confirmed absolutely.

Estate of Louis Zimmerman, deceased. Administratrix directed to apply for sale of real estate for the payment of debts, on or before the first day of January 29.

Jos. Francis Berner, minor. Peter Loeffler appointed guardian.

Estate of Jos. Nixon, deceased. Application by Gotzler, and give a bond for discharge. Rule to show cause granted returnable February 5th.

Fred. J. Hauck, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Estate of Wm. Bicher, deceased. Rule granted on Henry Meyer and Oswald Heckman, executors, to show cause why attachment should not issue against them for contempt.

Mary D. Potter. Petition of Sarah A. Potter for appointment of guardian. John Grant appointed guardian, to give bond in $8,000.

Estate of Mary H. Robins, deceased. Petition of W. C. Friend, administrator, for a decree to sell real estate to pay debts. Citation to John Quinliven, and ordering him to refund the purchase money paid. Rule to show cause granted, returnable the first Monday of March.

Estate of Ann Lee, deceased. Order of sale made for payment of debts of decedent. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Thomas Kane, deceased. Petition for attachment for contempt, in the matter of a citation to account. Attachment awarded, returnable forthwith.

A. A. Moore *et al.* John Gumbert appointed guardian.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Matthew Morrow, *alias* Matthew Fay, for false pretenses, charged by Nancy R. Kennedy, was sentenced four months to the Workhouse.

William Wagner, *alias* William Hart, for unlawfully cutting and wounding John Carroll, was sentenced to the Workhouse for two years.

Chris. McCormick, convicted of larceny, was sentenced six months to the Workhouse.

Andrew Momper, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, was sentenced sixty days to the Workhouse.

Sentence was postponed on the payment of costs in the case of Justus Schietter, who pleaded guilty to a charge of selling liquor to minors, preferred by W. B. Ross.

A. H. Rowand, convicted of two charges of assault and battery, on oath of John Clark, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs in each case.

Hubert Hoffman and Theodore Farrer, indicted in the case of Justus Schietter, who pleaded guilty to a charge of selling liquor to minors, preferred by W. B. Ross.

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Grand Army of the Republic.

The ninth annual encampment of the department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held in this city during the present week. The session commences on Wednesday for the election of officers and other business, Captain W. W. Tyson, commander of the State, presiding. On Wednesday evening a public meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, to which a general invitation to be present is extended to all outsiders. Music, oration, poem, speeches and song will be the order of the evening. Judge Collier will deliver the address of welcome and will be responded to by Major A. Wilson Norris. Captain Arms will deliver the oration, and Colonel Reaff will read a poem. The music will be furnished by the G. A. R. Glee Club and the St. Cecelia band. At the close of the meeting the comrades will repair to the Union Depot Hotel, where a banquet will be given.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Women's Christian Association—Address by Rev. Frazier.

The eighth anniversary meeting of the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was held last evening at St. Andrew's church, Ninth street. Owing to the very disagreeable weather the attendance was not so large as it otherwise would have been.

The reports of the Association have already been published, from which our readers have been made acquainted with the important work carried on. The association maintains the Temporary Home for Destitute Women; the Home for Aged Women; the Boarding Home for Working Women; the Zenana Mission; the Sheltering Arms; the Gilmore Missions; the Ladies' Depository; Bible reading and Christian work generally throughout the two cities.

A voluntary by the choir was followed by reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Reese F. Alsop.

After the singing of the hymn "The Lord is my shepherd," Mr. T. J. Gillespie read the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer covering the work and the receipts and expenditures of the several departments for the past year.

This was followed by the singing of the hymn "Blest be the tie that binds," after which Rev. S. R. Frazier, pastor of the Third United Presbyterian church, delivered a most earnest and eloquent address in behalf of the association, taking for his text Proverbs 31: 10th to 20th verses. The gentleman dwelt upon charity as one of the great virtues and of the duty of every one to love his neighbor as himself. Every effort here shows the true nobility of womanhood. In all channels of work for the world's benefit woman shines in the first rank. Women have broken the iron band that public opinion had fastened upon them for centuries, and now, thank God, they are found foremost in every good work. There is truly no let or hindrance to them in the work of elevating their own sex. By earnest and persevering labor this association has done wonders; the extent of it can never be known. Mr. Frazer closed with a stirring appeal to all christian people to come forward and help the cause by substantial aid; it is the cause of God and is for the good of the community.

It was announced that the annual meeting of the association would be held on Thursday morning next. The regular meetings of the association are held on the last Thursday of each month, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, where all are invited to attend.

After a collection had been taken up, a hymn was sung and the audience dismissed with a benediction.

THE ABDUCTED BOY.

What His Mother Has to Say.

It turns out that the boy abducted from the Lower St. Clair township public school house is in the custody of his mother, who found him after a determined search on Saturday morning. The name of the mother is Mrs. Foulke, and she resides at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Spring alley. She tells a story of which the following is the substance: She was married in Philadelphia shortly before the breaking out of the war, to Wm. I. Hamsom, a plumber and gas-fitter. Upon the opening of the rebellion her husband entered the army, and subsequently was killed in an engagement. Afterward she married Henry Bell, and about two months thereafter came with him to Pittsburgh. Bell left her about five years ago, taking with him the child, then aged seven years. Unknown to his wife Bell placed the boy in the custody of Mr. King, a farmer in Lower St. Clair township. After several years the mother obtained a divorce from Bell and married Henry Foulke, a machinist, with whom she has now living in comfort. In remitting in her search for her lost boy until about two months ago, when she accidentally heard that he was with a brother-in-law of Mrs. Cosgow, on the South Side. She visited Mrs. Cosgow and learned from her the whereabouts of her child. She visited Mr. King's house and had an interview with her boy, but was forbidden by Mr. King to come back again. She then took measures to recover her boy and was successful, as has already been stated. The boy went with her quite willingly, and did not cry out as reported.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SELECT COUNCIL will meet this afternoon.

THIEVES are poisoning dogs in Mansfield, in order that they can the better conduct their work of robbing dwellings.

MR. JOHN HARRIGAN will commence work on the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railway this week, at Evergreen.

THE residence of C. Grimes, on Pearl street, Sixteenth ward, was entered Friday night and a gold watch worth $20 taken.

A NEW YORK life insurance company proposes to invest $1,500,000 in this city at a rate not greater than seven per cent.

TO-LET notices are going up, and rents are coming down. The average reduction on houses of the better class is 20 to 25 per cent.

THE First Baptist church of Verona borough was granted a charter of incorporation, Saturday, in the Common Pleas Court.

JOHN HAMILL, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was able to attend committee meetings of the Board on Friday morning.

JAMES BILEY was committed to jail last Saturday by Alderman Kreuter for a hearing on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by James Pappas.

A SPECIAL AGENT of the United States Treasury Department was in the city looking after the matter of the site for the proposed new postoffice.

DAN CUPID, a well known fireman on the Pan Handle road, had the fingers of one hand smashed Saturday night, while coupling cars at the Union Depot.

JOHN BROWN, colored, charged with felonious assault and battery on oath of John Williams, has been held to bail by Mayor McCarthy for trial.

THE election for members of Council and of School Boards and Ward officers takes place this month, and candidates are beginning to crop out plentifully.

ROBERT PATTERSON, of Allegheny, is charged before Alderman Edgar, on oath of Constable Jones, with removing household goods which had been distrained for rent.

ON the charge of stealing some coal miners' tools from Emil Bishop, Fred. Freymouth was, on Saturday, arrested and held for a hearing before Alderman D. L. Smith.

DR. J. R. MCCLINTOCK is one of the commissioners appointed by the President to examine and test the fineness of the coin reserved at the several mints during the year 1875.

THE store of Mrs. King, on Fifth avenue Extension, was visited by burglars about two o'clock yesterday morning, but were frightened away before they had time to secure any plunder.

SOME time between three and six o'clock Saturday morning, the rooms of Mr. M. Snyder, rear of No. 139 Third avenue, was entered, his trunk broken open and $60 in money taken.

THE county of Huntingdon furnished another prisoner to the Western Penitentiary Saturday. That institution now contains 577 convicts, the highest number ever reached before.

JAMES BILEY, constable for Squires Morse and Cochrane, was committed, Saturday, by Squire Kreuter on a charge of embezzling $200, which he had collected as agent for the above named magistrates.

THE total fire loss in Pittsburgh, during 1875, was $368,000. Three fires, viz., Bown's gun factory, Whitmore, Wolf, Lane & Co.'s hardware store, and the Imperial Oil Refinery, aggregated a loss of $238,000.

THE Chief Engineers of the Fire Department will hereafter carry a small gong on their buck-wagons, to give notice of their approach on the crowded streets, so that other vehicles may get out of the way and not impede their progress.

THE Nonpareil base ball club will be the same as last year, thus: Newt. Gaut, c.; Jas. Young, p.; E. Harbison, s. s.; James Lanet, 1st b.; F. Remsburg, 2d b.; John Cable, 3d b.; Chas. Alston, l. f.; Frank Martin, c. f.; Jas. Grier, r. f.; Jas. Grier, Wm. Ford, sub.

THE coal miners at Steen's works on the Pan Handle Railroad, have struck again. This time the trouble is not one of wages, but is caused by the refusal of the proprietors to reinstate certain miners who were the ringleaders in the strike some three months ago.

OWING to the large number of houses of prostitution on certain thoroughfare in the Second ward, many respectable people have determined to find houses in other localities. The result will be that many houses on the avenue referred to will be labeled "to let" during all of the ensuing year.

THE alarm of fire signaled from box 87, at half-past two o'clock Saturday afternoon was occasioned by a slight fire in the same house near Oakland station. An alarm was sounded shortly after six o'clock in the evening, from box 213, Penn avenue and Thirty-eighth street. A gas explosion in the residence of ex-Councilman Robert Watson was the cause. In both instances the damage was trifling.

GEORGE ELSOGER was arrested near Sharpsburg for stealing a horse belonging to a man named Coleman, living at Tarentum. The animal was stolen from the camp grounds on the 16th of last August, while the camp meeting was in session there. The prisoner was brought before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, and upon a hearing on Saturday morning was committed to jail, in default of bail, for trial.

THE Secretary of the Centennial Commission has issued a circular to the Boards of Education in the different States saying that in addition to the provision for the educational department in the main building it is desirable that one or more school houses be erected and fully equipped after the most approved style. Three buildings, he believes, would be sufficient to properly represent the system, viz.: The kindergarten, the common school-house, and the city school-house. The cost, the Secretary thinks, should be borne by the State boards.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder:

Henry Baumbach to John Baumbach, December 1, 1875; three lots on Spring Garden avenue, Reserve township..... $ 1,550
John W. Beckett to Fred. Beckett, November 30, 1875; two lots on Isabella street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....Nominal.
Same to same, November 26, 1875; lot on Kelly street, Twentieth ward.....Nominal.
Same, November 20, 1875; two lots on Isabella street.....Nominal.
Benj. Chambers to Joseph Cole, January 12, 1875; lot on Union street, Union township..... 294
Sheriff Hare to Andrew Fife, October 30, 1875; two lots and part of a third one, on Beaver avenue, Allegheny..... 1,500
Daniel Ferris, Jr. to William McKee, January 18, 1876; lot Beaver avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny..... 1,700
Rebecca J. Friend to Hannah Wood, December 29, 1875; lot Third street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh..... 5,000
Charles Michael to Christian Michael, September 9, 1875; four lots on Brownsville avenue, Thirty-first ward city..Nominal
John King to Michael Snee, March 18, 1875; land in Jefferson township..... 3,000
T. S. Tower to Leonard Boiander, November 24, 1874; lot on Race street, Elizabeth township..... 125
Robert J. Anderson *et al.*, trustee to Mrs. Hannah Wood, January 27, 1874; 225 acres land in Chartiers township, and 6 acres and 22 perches in same place..... 60,000
John S. Lambie, committee, to James F. Hamilton, December 30, 1875; lot on Harrison street, Twentieth ward, city 1,001
William F. Fiddler to Thomas S. Maple, June 16, 1875; three lots in Maple's plan, Thirty-first ward, city..... 1,175
Thomas S. Maple to John Mosser, August 27, 1874; quit claim to lot in Thirtieth ward, city.....Nominal
Same to Benjamin F. Maratta, December 4, 1872, lot No. 8 in Maple's plan, Beltzhoover, Lower St. Clair township..... 400
Wm. Horah Thos. S. Maple, June 1, 1875; three lots in Maple's plan, Thirty-first